

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

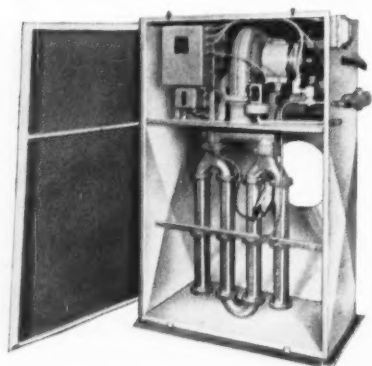
FEBRUARY 14, 1953

54th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS

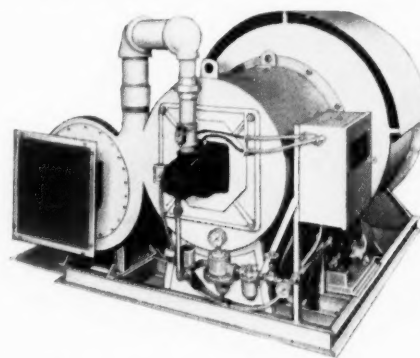


AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

Lights automatically when dryer fans are started. Temperature holds at level set, remote controlled if desired. Mixture of gas and air automatically correct at every temperature. Made in 1 million and 2 million BTU capacities. Uses natural, or butane gas.

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Continental System Ginning Outfits do a top-notch drying, cleaning and ginning job with *fewer fans* than many other outfits. This feature of design not only results in a savings on the cost of the fans but also a substantial savings in power costs since in some gin plants more power is consumed by the fans than all other machinery combined.

Economical power use is only one of many outstanding and distinctive features which have won for Continental System Ginning Outfits the universal acclaim of ginners wherever cotton grows.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

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INTERNATIONAL POWER pulls the works—three stands of 80 saws each, cleaners attached, three fans and a press.



Bring on Your Big Loads!

180 hp International UD-24 provides power to spare

Working eighteen to twenty hours a day, during the ninety-day ginning season down at Patin Dyke, New Roads, Louisiana, Deville's Gin Company really needs steady power output.

With a concentrated work-load like that and 2,000 bales to gin a season, owner Joel Deville and ginner, J. W. McGinty, can't take a chance with their power supply. They got what they want in an International UD-24—and here's what they say about it:

"In the past 3 seasons, we have found this UD-24 has power to spare while handling our complete gin operation. It has been a perfect power plant, always ready for a heavy load. This UD-24 has had only minor repairs. For our gin set-up, the UD-24 is the ideal engine."

So bring on your big loads! Get the facts and figures on International power from your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS



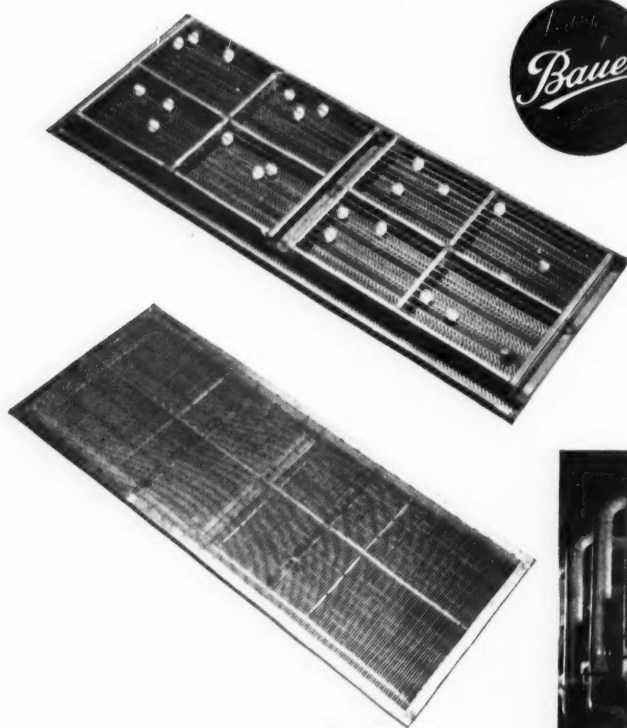
INTERNATIONAL

POWER THAT PAYS

New self-cleaning sash for



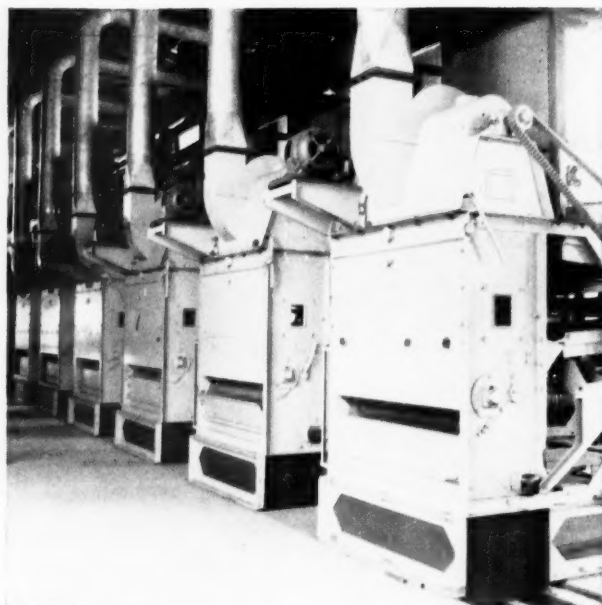
Cottonseed Cleaner



This is a bottom view of a herringbone screen showing the self-clearing construction. Tough, live rubber balls bump twigs and stems out of the perforations. Clogging is thereby avoided.

Upper side of a new steel wire sash available for all No. 199 cleaners. Like the herringbone sash, it can be had with or without the self-clearing feature.

Battery of seven Bauer No. 199 Cottonseed Cleaners in a Texas oil mill.



It's the natural perversity of twigs and stems to become entangled in the perforations of a fine screen. Ordinary shaking won't remove them. So we licked the problem as explained above. This self-clearing sash is an exclusive feature of Bauer Cleaners.

By means of pneumatic and mechanical forces, the Bauer No. 199 Seed Cleaning Unit removes four classes of foreign matter from cottonseed: 1. Bolls, large stems, and bulky debris; 2. Small stems, sand, and dirt; 3. Stones, metal, glass, etc.; 4. Dust, shale, fluff, chaff, etc. While these four separations are occurring, the black seeds and loose meats are

salvaged, and the grey seeds emerge free of contamination.

The cleaner is built in 36-in. and 60-in. widths. Capacity varies according to the condition of the seed being cleaned. Specific information will be given upon request when the characteristics of the seed are known.

Owners of Bauer Cottonseed Cleaners have found that these machines soon pay for themselves by producing cleaner lint with maximum cellulose content. If interested, ask for literature and full information.

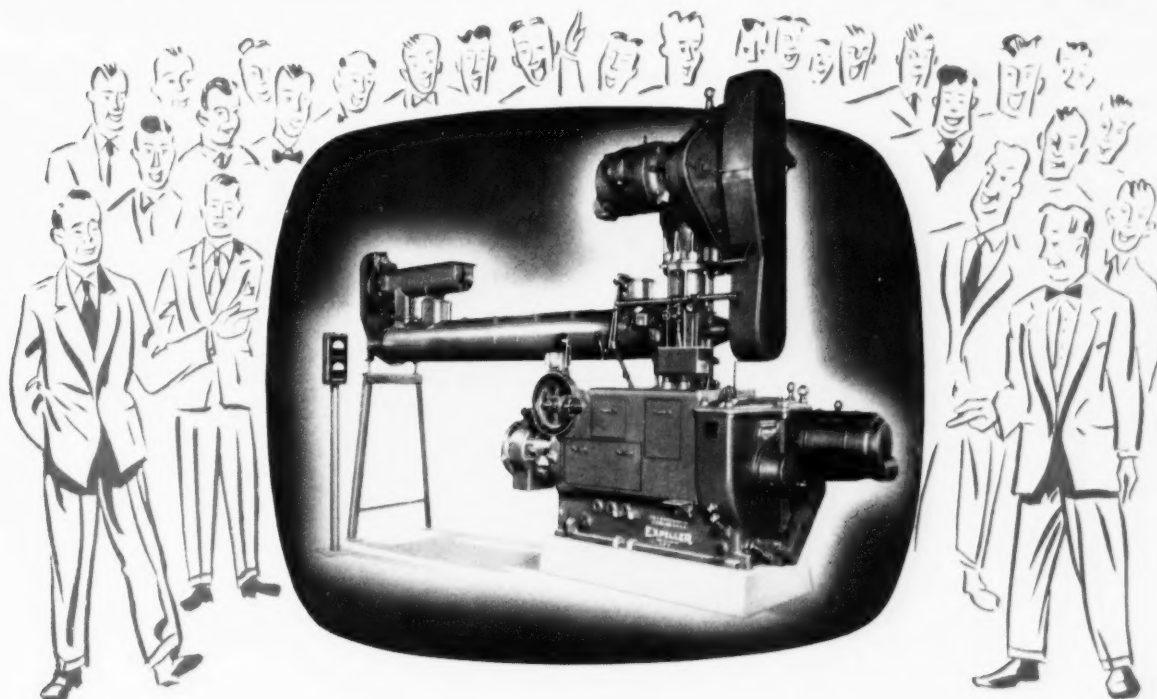
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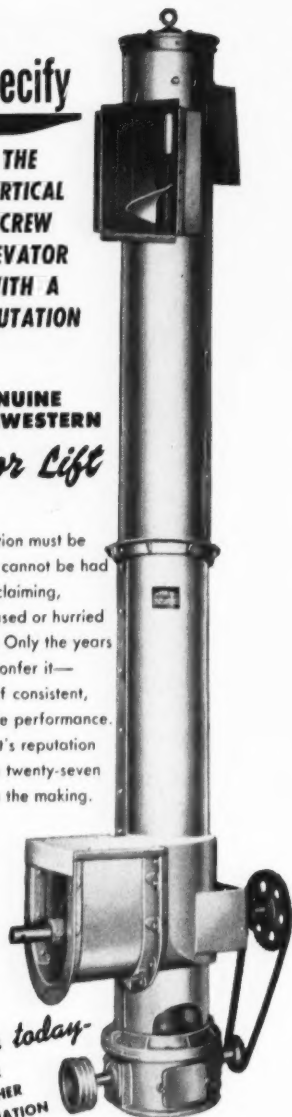
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

54th

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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Number 4

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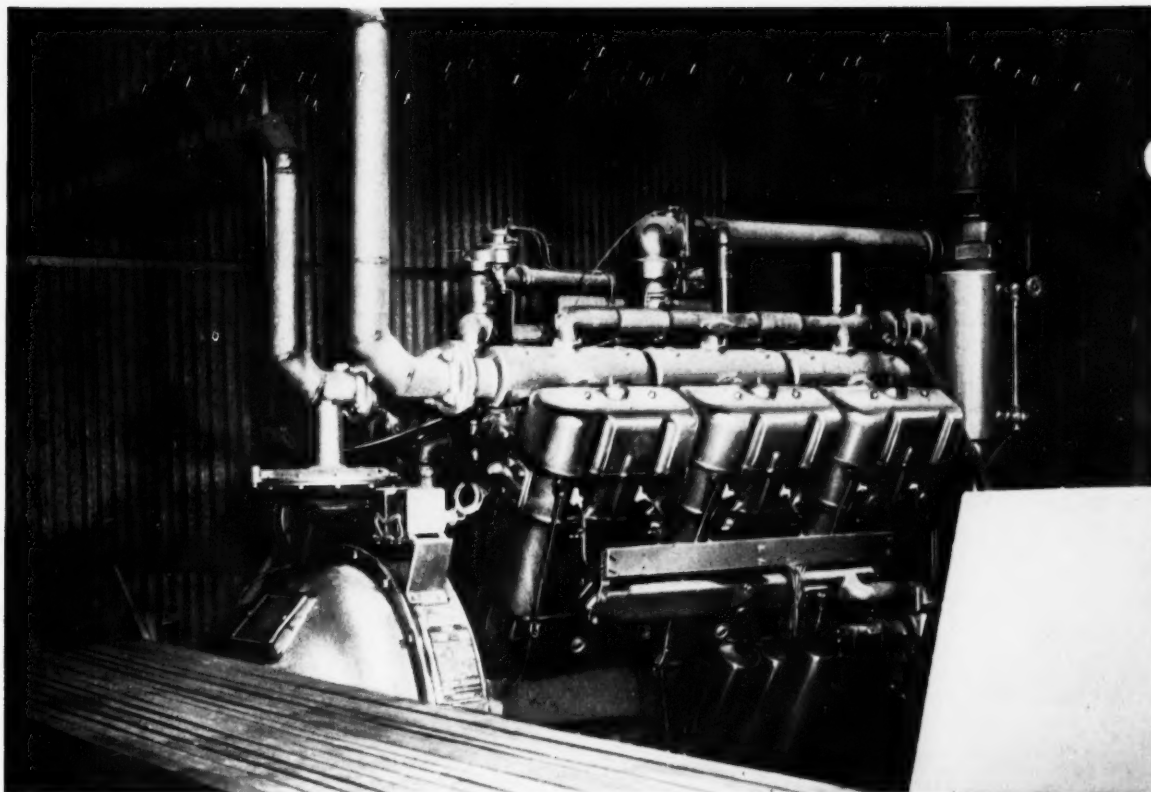
The Cover

A HAYRAKE isn't one of the more glamorous farm implements, but when it is combined with an attractive American farm girl and the imagination and skill of a good photographer, a rake makes one of the best cover pictures that we've printed recently. Looking at the youngster and the pattern made by the prongs and spokes of the rake, you can almost forget the dust, sweat and labor that accompany the sweet smell of hay on a hot summer's day.

Photo by Bob Taylor



**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
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*Texas ginner praises fast,
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PROMPT SERVICE • LOW FUEL COST • LESS DOWNTIME • AMPLE RESERVE POWER

You seldom need service on your Le Roi, but when you do you're never far from a well-stocked Le Roi distributor. He has skilled mechanics and provides expert tune-up, overhaul, and around-the-clock repair service — fast!

Le Roi users like this protection — Rangerville Co-op Gin Company of San Benito, Texas, for one. They have two Le Roi engines: (1) A Le Roi H2000 that has been used five 5,000-bale seasons, has never been shut down for repairs, and has required but one valve job; (2) A Le Roi L3000 that is now one season old.

A. B. Cook, manager, says, "We have been more than pleased with the operation of both engines. We get excellent service from our Le Roi distributor — at a very reasonable cost for parts and labor."

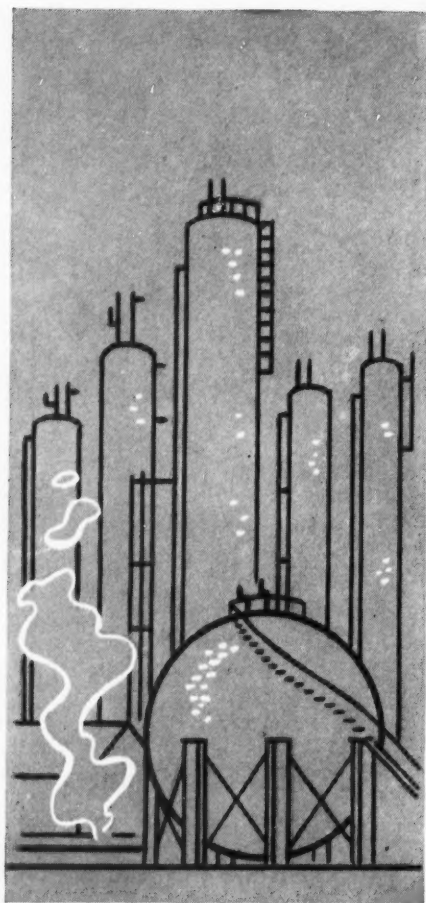
A Le Roi engine is designed particularly for cotton-ginning service. Sizes range up to 450 hp (continuous). They're so compact that they take less floor space than other engines of equal horsepower rating. Air cleaners and other service locations are readily accessible. Closed breathing system keeps lint out of engine, fumes out of engine room.

Any way you look at it — for dependability, for economy, for prompt service — you're ahead with Le Roi low-cost power. So before you build a new gin or repower an existing one, get the whole Le Roi story from your Le Roi distributor.

F-50

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**Cotton Industry and the South
Have Special Interest in**

Extension's Golden Anniversary

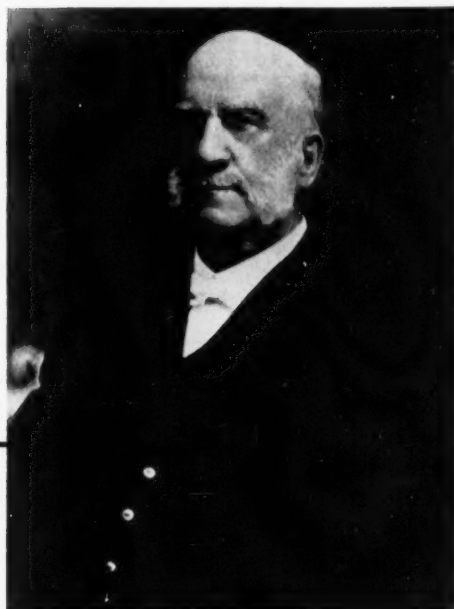
**The boll weevil started a program termed
the greatest single piece of educational**

work in any age. Ceremonies on Feb. 26

will pay tribute to pioneers who conducted

first demonstration and made it pay.

*DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP, 50 years ago,
was the founder of the program out of
which developed today's Extension Service
activities in the U.S.*



THE COTTON INDUSTRY and the South have a special interest in a golden anniversary celebration that will bring agricultural leaders from all parts of the nation to Terrell, Texas, on Feb. 26. The observance of the fiftieth anniversary of farm demonstration work, forerunner of today's cooperative Extension Service, brings to mind the significant part that cotton and Southern leaders played in starting what well may be the most influential educational program in human history.

Fifty years ago, the cotton industry faced a serious threat to its existence,

as alarming as today's spread of the pink bollworm. A few years earlier, the boll weevil had crossed the Rio Grande. It was spreading through Texas, destroying the state's great money crop and alarming other states as much as they are now alarmed over the pink bollworm—perhaps causing more concern than some states are showing now.

Worried cotton growers and businessmen of Terrell learned of a man who had greatly improved agricultural conditions in Louisiana's rice area, and invited that man to come to Texas and tell about his methods. Extension work as we know it today largely developed out of the leadership of that man and the results of his conference with the group at Terrell.

• **Dr. Seaman A. Knapp**—The man who had worked in Louisiana was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. Born Dec. 16, 1833, in Essex County, New York, he had graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Union College. After serving as head of a girls' school in Vermont, he had

gone to Iowa for his health, farmed successfully, preached, edited an agricultural publication, served as president of Iowa State College.

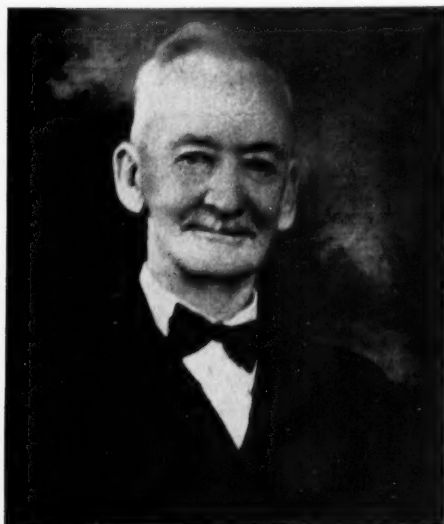
Dr. Knapp had gone to Louisiana in 1884 to direct the development of land in which a number of his Iowa friends were interested, and had introduced upland rice as a crop. His friend, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, invited him to become special advisor for the South in the USDA; and Dr. Knapp visited the West Indies, the Philippines, Japan and India, studying rice culture and varieties best suited for the South.

At 70 years of age, Dr. Knapp had earned, through these contributions and others, a lasting place in American agricultural history. So important, however, was the program that he started after his visit to Terrell that his earlier experiences have been called "Seventy years of preparation for seven years of work."

His activities during the remaining seven years of his life have also been described by the late Walter Hines Page, Southern leader, as "The greatest single piece of constructive educational work in this or in any age."

• **The Terrell Demonstration**—Meeting

WALTER C. Porter, on his cotton farm near Terrell, Texas, conducted the first demonstration directed by Dr. Knapp, and made it pay.



with Terrell leaders early in 1903, Dr. Knapp made an inspiring talk which caused businessmen and bankers to put up a fund as a guarantee against loss to a farmer who would plant and cultivate his crop according to Dr. Knapp's instructions. The late Walter C. Porter agreed to do this, and became the first demonstration farmer.

The money which Terrell had guaranteed was not needed. By following Dr. Knapp's methods, Porter's farm made \$7 to \$8 per acre more, on 100 acres, than the community average that year. Early planting, early maturing varieties and treatment of the soil to promote rapid growth were the effective methods used.

Dr. Knapp had not found a way to get rid of the boll weevil, but had demon-

strated that cotton could be grown under boll weevil conditions and that farmers and businessmen did not have to become panic stricken and abandon cotton when the pest appeared in their community.

Today, hundreds of thousands of farms throughout the nation and in many foreign countries are profiting from the work that started with this demonstration. The Porter Farm, under the management of Bill and Harry, sons of Walter C. Porter, continues to be a leader in progressive farming methods in the community and to cooperate with programs of the Extension Service and other organizations working in behalf of the improvement of agriculture.

That is why the Porter Farm has been selected as the site for the unveiling of a historical marker, Feb. 26, in a cere-

mony that will mark the beginning of national observance of the fiftieth birthday of Extension work. The family of Walter C. Porter and other Terrell and Kaufman County residents will have a major part in the program, along with visitors from many other states.

• **Extension Goes National**—It did not take long for news of the Terrell demonstration to spread. The boll weevil was a national problem, and a mass meeting to discuss methods of control was held in Dallas in the fall of 1903. Dr. Knapp persuaded his friend, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and some of the USDA bureau chiefs to visit the Porter Farm.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education Board, was working in behalf of better educational methods and improved farming practices in the South. He saw the farm and caught the vision of the possibilities for widespread aid to agriculture in Dr. Knapp's program.

Secretary Wilson placed \$40,000 which had been made available to USDA by Congress for work in boll weevil areas at the disposal of Dr. Knapp, and the General Education Board provided funds to make the work available in other sections of the South that were outside of the weevil area.

Dr. Knapp went to Washington in charge of farm demonstration work, which within a few years spread to other Southern states and soon was recognized as a program needed by the farm men and women of every state.

• **Demonstration Work for Women**—Dr. Knapp was as interested in improving conditions in the farm home as he was in the work of the masculine member of the farm family, and it was not long after the Terrell demonstration that women's demonstration programs began.

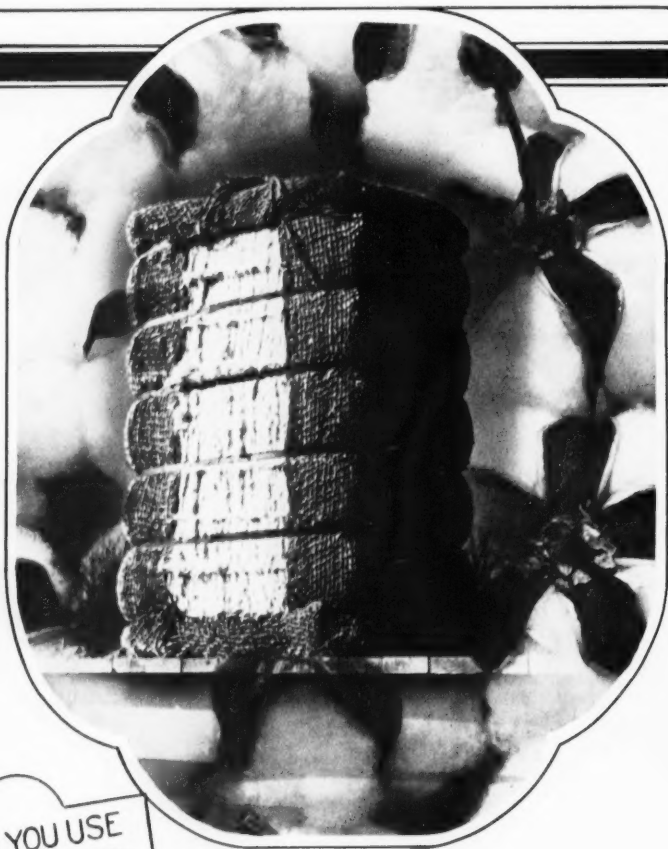
A girls' tomato club, organized by Marie Cromer in Aiken County, S. C. in 1910, was a forerunner of a comprehensive system of assistance for farm women and girls throughout the South in a short time. By 1911 more than half of the Southern states had state agents and other states followed in 1912, emphasizing gardening and canning in the work with women and girls.

Broadened to embrace all fields of feminine activities, home demonstration work has exerted a profound influence on the rural life of the U.S. in the intervening years and is, at least, an equal partner with its masculine counterpart in helping agriculture.

• **The Smith-Lever Act**—Extension work definitely became a national program, with the cooperation of the states, on May 8, 1914, when President Woodrow Wilson signed the bill known as the Smith-Lever Act. Southerners also took the leadership in this phase of Extension progress, as the sponsors of the legislation were Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Congressman A. F. Lever of South Carolina.

The Smith-Lever Act is one of the landmarks in the history of American agriculture. Following the earlier establishment of the USDA, Experiment Station system and land-grant colleges for agriculture, it was a logical and necessary step along the road toward the goal of providing farmers and their wives with the best agricultural knowledge available.

This law, and many other laws which
(Continued on page 54)



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For a list of seed growers write or wire:

MISSISSIPPI SEED IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.
(A.A.L.) State College, Miss.

In Atlanta, March 1-2

Georgia Ginners to Hear Kirkpatrick

■ PROGRAM for annual convention includes forum, talks by "Tap" Bennett and Kemper Bruton. Georgia Maid of Cotton to be banquet guest.

Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, director of field service, National Cotton Council, will be the principal speaker at the opening session, Monday morning, March 2, of the annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association at the Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta.

E. J. Swint, Jonesboro, president of the association, has announced that registration will begin at 3 p.m. March 1 in the Henry Grady lobby, and that officers and directors will meet at 5 p.m. Sunday in Parlor 300. Cecil E. Carroll, Dublin, and Herbert A. Williams, Sylvania, are association vice-presidents.

Monday morning's business session will convene at 9:30 in the Dixie Ballroom, and the group will be welcomed by the mayor of Atlanta. W. "Tap" Bennett, agriculturist, Central of Georgia Railway, and Kirkpatrick will speak. Jack F. Criswell, also of the Council staff, will introduce Kirkpatrick.

Monday afternoon's program is not quite complete, but will include the president's report, a talk by W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, a forum discussion, and the election of officers.

A social hour, 6 to 7 p.m., will be followed by the annual banquet at 7:30 with music, floor show and awarding of prizes to ladies. Leo Aikman, associate editor, Atlanta Constitution, will be toastmaster; and Christelle Taylor, Georgia Maid of Cotton, has been invited to be a special guest.

• Send Rules Changes Early, Harmon Says

S. M. HARMON, Memphis, secretary-treasurer, National Cottonseed Products Association, calls attention to the fact that any proposed changes in the association's rules must be submitted to the secretary in writing not later than 30 days before the annual convention. Rules committee meetings will be held May 8-9, 1953, at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, with the convention sessions May 11-12.

Harmon says that it will be helpful for the proposed changes to be sent not later than April 1 and for the proponent of the change to appear before the rules committee to explain the need for the change. If the proposal affects other rules, written amendments to the affected rules should be submitted for committee consideration to prevent conflicts in the rules.

In a letter to members, containing the rate schedule at the Ambassador Hotel, the secretary-treasurer has urged that members make hotel reservations as soon as possible. Reservations should indicate type of accommodations desired and time of arrival.

• Crushers Hosts at Awards Banquets

TEXAS Cottonseed Crushers' Association was host at awards banquets Feb. 1-2 for team members and coaches of junior and senior colleges entered in livestock judging contests at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth. The banquet for 15 teams in the senior contest was held at the Hilton Hotel Feb. 1 and that for the eight junior teams was Feb. 2 at the Westbrook Hotel.

Team members and coaches were joined at the banquets by officials of the Fat Stock Show, judges in the contests, representatives from breed organizations, educational and other livestock leaders of the Southwest; as well as Members of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

A plaque was presented by R. P. Tull, chairman of the public relations committee, on behalf of the association, to the high team in the senior college contest in judging beef cattle. This trophy was won on a tie by Kansas State College and New Mexico A. & M. College.

Members of the association attending these functions were: Mr. and Mrs. R. P.

Tull and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hulse from Dallas; T. J. Harrell, W. C. Painter, J. R. Edwards, F. R. Davis and C. L. Manning from Ft. Worth; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Quinn, Austin; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith, Wichita Falls; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco; Chas. Signor and Allen Heidelbrech, Abilene; L. P. Martin, Marshall; Scott E. Cramer, Chicago, Ill.; Raymond King, Lubbock; Agricultural Director C. B. Spencer and Secretary Jack Whetstone.

Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, was also in attendance at the senior banquet.

Extension Entomologists Appointed in Texas

Appointment of N. M. Randolph as entomologist and W. J. Eitel as assistant entomologist with the Texas Extension Service, effective Feb. 1, has been announced by G. G. Gibson, College Station, Extension Director.

Randolph is a native of Cherokee, San Saba County; is a graduate of the local high school there and holds both bachelor's and master's degrees from Texas

A. & M. College. He attended Tarleton State College prior to entering A. & M. and has also attended the University of Texas. Both degrees are in entomology with horticulture and zoology as minors.

With the exception of summer time employment, Randolph has been a member of the entomology department at Tarleton State College since 1935. During the past summer, he was employed by the Extension Service as entomologist with headquarters at Lubbock.

He is married and has two sons. His present home is in Stephenville. He holds membership in the Southwestern and American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Eitel is a native of Tulsa, Okla., but is living in Lubbock. He is a graduate of Austin High School; has attended the University of Texas and holds both bachelor's and master's degrees from Oklahoma A. & M. College in zoology and entomology. The master's degree was granted in June 1952 and since August he has been employed by a commercial concern.

Eitel served from May 1943 until August 1946 in the U.S. Army. He is married and has three children. He is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Timely Advice for Feeders

FEED HULLS...NOT BURS

Ginners and crushers can help livestock producers by calling their attention to livestock specialists' recommendations that burs not be substituted for cottonseed hulls as feed.

By GARLON A. HARPER

**Assistant in Nutrition
Educational Service, NCPA**

LIVESTOCK feeding specialists at Experiment Stations point out that difficulties may be expected when attempts are made to feed cotton burs. They advise that burs are not a satisfactory substitute for cottonseed hulls as a roughage for cattle.

Drouth conditions have placed a strain on roughage supplies as well as the cattle raiser's bank account. In an attempt to relieve both, some cattlemen have been trying various methods of feeding cotton burs or gin trash. Results have been variable but even the most optimistic reports indicate that cotton burs are merely an emergency feed to "get cattle through." Most feeders who have tried them have either had so much trouble that they have depended largely on other feeds or they have supplemented the burs heavily in the present feeding program and made up their minds not to attempt to feed them again.

Results at Experiment Stations

have not been at all favorable to bur feeding. The Spur Substation of the Texas Experiment Station made this report after attempting to feed burs: "After 42 days the calves fed burs were so weak that they could not be continued on the burs. On replacing ground burs with cottonseed hulls and feeding in addition 2.5 pounds of alfalfa hay, the calves began making high gains. Old cows that were supposed to eat anything did not eat more than five pounds of the burs per head daily."

Experimental results have been somewhat better where ground burs or gin trash have been fed in a ration already containing fairly adequate amounts of nutrients. At the El Paso Valley Experiment Station in Texas, daily gains of steers were reduced by approximately one-half pound by substituting gin trash for cottonseed hulls in a ration originally containing liberal amounts of cottonseed meal, grain, molasses and alfalfa

hay. However, gains were still good although this was probably due to the fact that the cottonseed meal, grain, alfalfa and molasses supplied most of the requirements.

Most feeders have found that if burs are to be fed at all it probably is best to use them in such a ration which is well fortified with protein, minerals and Vitamin A as was the El Paso Valley Experiment Station ration.

John H. Jones, in charge of beef and sheep at Texas Substations, advises that perhaps the best way to use burs, if used at all, is to cover them up in a mixture composed of 15 percent cottonseed meal, 15 percent molasses, 30 percent ground sorghum grain, 20 percent alfalfa and 20 percent gin trash. At the same time, he cautions that cattle feeders at the Spur Experiment Station find that feed consumption is reduced entirely too much even when the daily ration includes seven pounds of gin trash along with seven pounds of alfalfa, three pounds of cottonseed meal and six pounds of sorghum grain. Those feeders found that when the gin trash was replaced with cottonseed hulls, the cattle immediately increased their consumption to a satisfactory level.

Meanwhile, cattle feeding specialists continue to caution against dependence on burs or gin trash. Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the Texas A. & M. College Animal Husbandry Department, said "To this date, the work we have done on the use of cotton burs indicates that they are not even good filler, much less nutritious."

Animal Husbandman Paul Marion at the Spur Experiment Station recently has reported excessive scouring with some of his steers on ground cotton burs. He thought some intestinal inflammation might have been caused by the points of the burs.

To Receive Award Feb. 19

Cedar Hill Wins in Alabama Contest

■ TWENTY-THREE farmers in community average 528 pounds of lint per acre to win first prize offered by crushers and cotton manufacturers.

By BOB CHESNUTT

Alabama Extension Editor

When 23 farmers in one community make an average of 528 pounds of lint cotton per acre on 458 acres in a season such as the last one, they have earned a round of applause.

And they got that recently when their little community—Cedar Hill in Limestone County—was named 1952 winner of the Alabama cotton improvement contest. What's more, there's a \$2,000 cash award to accompany the title.

The annual prize goes each year to the community cotton improvement association that does the best job of raising the yield and quality of its cotton.

In making the awards announcement for the contest committee, O. N. Andrews, API cotton specialist, said Cedar Hill's yield is the highest ever achieved by a state winner. The report showed that 19 of the 23 farmers in the community averaged a bale or more per acre on their entire crop.

Cedar Hill's top producer was Odie Whitt, who turned out an average of 722 pounds of lint on 27 acres.

The contest's four district winners were listed by the committee as Ellis community in Cherokee County, Sandy Creek in Tallapoosa, Atmore in Escambia, and Lafoy in Tuscaloosa County. Each of these is to receive \$500 at award meetings to be announced later.

The 1951 state winner was the Sardis community in Dallas County.

Andrews pointed that Cedar Hill's 528-pound average topped by a long way Limestone's estimated 1952 yield of 275 and the state's 285. During the three-year period, 1947-49, Cedar Hill farmers averaged only 185 pounds of lint an acre.

At an award meeting, scheduled for Feb. 19 in Cedar Hill, the cash prize will be given the state's winning community by the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, sponsors of the contest conducted by the Extension Service.

Leonard Smith, president of Cedar Hill's one-variety cotton improvement association, said the money is to be used to build a club house.

The winners were chosen from among the state's 320 cotton improvement associations. The purpose of these groups is to encourage farmers to follow county agents' recommendations so that the yield and quality of cotton will be improved.

Membership in the 320 community and 17 county associations numbered 63,759 farmers last year. These growers planted 1,202,000 acres, or about 80 percent of the state's entire cotton crop.

Work in cotton improvement carried

on by county agents through the associations last year helped Alabama farmers grow the best grade of cotton of any state in the Southeast. Andrews estimated that Alabama growers got an extra \$14,000,000 from their crop because of its high quality.

Plan Cotton Contest In North Carolina

DETAILS of plans for a Five-Acre Cotton Production and Quality Contest in North Carolina, to be conducted by the Extension Service, will be announced soon, according to D. S. Weaver, chairman, State Cotton Committee, which met recently with the State Cotton Working Committee and others to discuss plans for cotton activities.

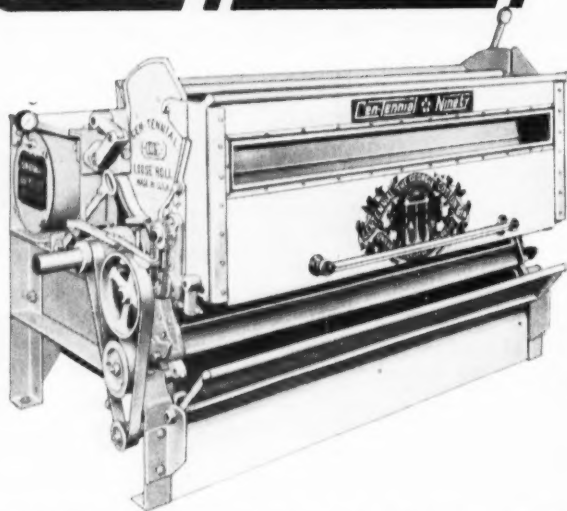
J. A. Shanklin, Extension cotton specialist, is chairman of the cotton working committee, which includes G. D. Jones, Fred P. Johnson, H. A. Patten, A. G. Bullard, H. R. Garriss, D. H. Stancil, J. C. Ferguson and E. L. Norton.

A subcommittee has been appointed to make recommendations for enlargement of the committee to include representatives of all North Carolina cotton interests.

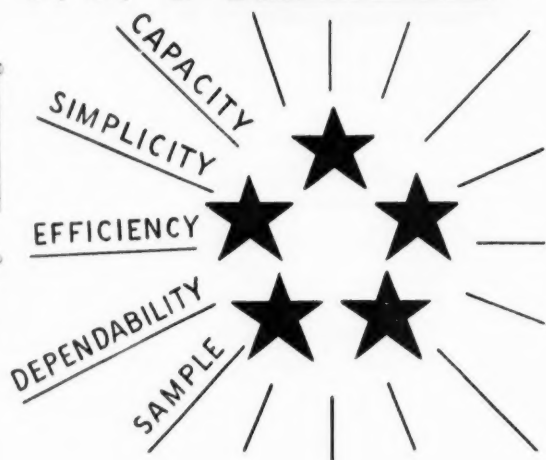
New USDA Extension Head

C. M. Ferguson, Columbus, Ohio, has succeeded M. L. Wilson as national director of Cooperative Extension, USDA. Ferguson is former director of the Ohio Extension Service and has been active in American agriculture for more than 30 years.

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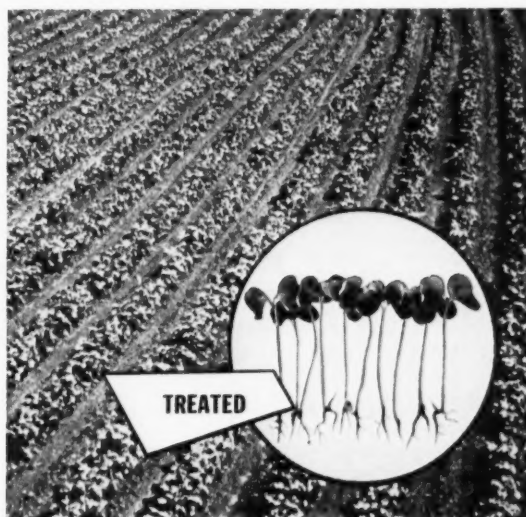


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"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz. / 100 lbs.

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2½% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz. / 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	4½ oz. / 100 lbs.



IN 1952 a Lake County, Tenn., farmer did custom mechanical harvesting for his neighbors at a rate of 5 to 8 bales per day. He delivered cotton to the gin for \$3 per 100 pounds, less than the cost of hand picking in that section in 1952.



Progress of

COTTON MECHANIZATION IN

TENNESSEE

Twelfth in a Series

THIS SUBJECT cannot be adequately explored without considering three long-time major changes that are taking place in the cotton-growing sections of Tennessee. All these are improving the competitive position of Tennessee cotton growers. These changes are:

1. **Mechanization**—with advantages in saving labor—improved cultural practices, resulting in lowering cost of production.

2. **Improvement of Varieties and Quality**—with advantages in production per acre, turn out, staple length, and grade benefits.

3. **Marginal Acreage Reduced**—with a corresponding increased production per acre on better land and sometimes an acreage increase on better adapted lands.

Cotton mechanization is a variable term in this state and may mean simply to grow cotton with all the machinery that can be employed in the operation and the most adaptable machines for all crops in the area. For instance, two-row equipment is the general size that can be most profitably employed in cotton production and can best be employed in so many other crops and operations. On hilly land the one-row equipment is generally used, and one-row harvesters may prove to be the most adaptable in the rolling land sections and in some delta areas.

Three Stages of Mechanization

The Department of Rural Economics of the University of Tennessee made

quite a thorough study of cotton mechanization in Tennessee in 1950. They found that cotton mechanization falls in about three patterns of equipment. There is, of course, overlapping. Table 1 gives the operations, hours per acre of each, and the total.

There were farmers following the conventional practice of producing with mules and one-row equipment, hand hoeing and hand picking. At that time this was the most common equipment used in the hill sections of our 40 major cotton-growing counties. This is yet the practice of a great many farmers who produce cotton with family labor as an additional source of income among several enterprises on their farms. In this region the number of hours per acre is 120 man hours and 47.5 mule hours. (See Column 1, Table 1.)

However, with the increase in the use of tractors, many of even these farmers employ a tractor to prepare the land in these regions. This reduces man-time by seven hours per acre. As more machines are added—and more time cut off the total—cotton is being shifted to better land and more of the operations are with

tractors. Even spraying for insect control is a common practice that farmers in these areas are more and more willing to pay for as a custom operation.

In more rolling areas, which is over 50 percent of our 40 major cotton-grow-

(Continued on page 60)



By M. T. GOWDER

Extension Agricultural Engineer
University of Tennessee

insecticides?



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He has all the cotton sprays and dusts you'll need throughout the growing season. Soon you'll be needing these high-quality sprays for early season control —BHC-DDT, 4#-2# Toxaphene DDT, 25% DDT, and 6# Toxaphene. See your Mathieson dealer for the protection you'll need . . . and for best results, follow a *consistent schedule* as recommended by your state authorities.

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1571

Benson Says Long Time Lint Solution Up to Industry

■ **SECRETARY** pledges price supports "as prescribed by law" in conference with cotton leaders. Belief expressed that allotments and quotas will be necessary in 1954 unless this year's crop is 13½ million bales or less. Group recommends action on problems.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13

THE LONG TIME solution to the problems of cotton is up to the cotton industry, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told cotton industry leaders Feb. 12 at the special conference which he had called.

Secretary Benson pledged that prices would be supported as now "prescribed by law."

Department representatives made it clear that they think that cotton allotments and quotas are inevitable in 1954 unless cotton production during 1953 totals 13½ million bales or less. Consensus at the meeting was that growers at this time are in the mood to plant acreage up to the level of 1952 plantings.

Recommendations made to the Department by the group of key representatives of all branches of the cotton industry attending the meeting included a request for government and non-government groups to cooperate in an intensive campaign of education to influence

growers to produce less cotton this season. Among other recommendations were:

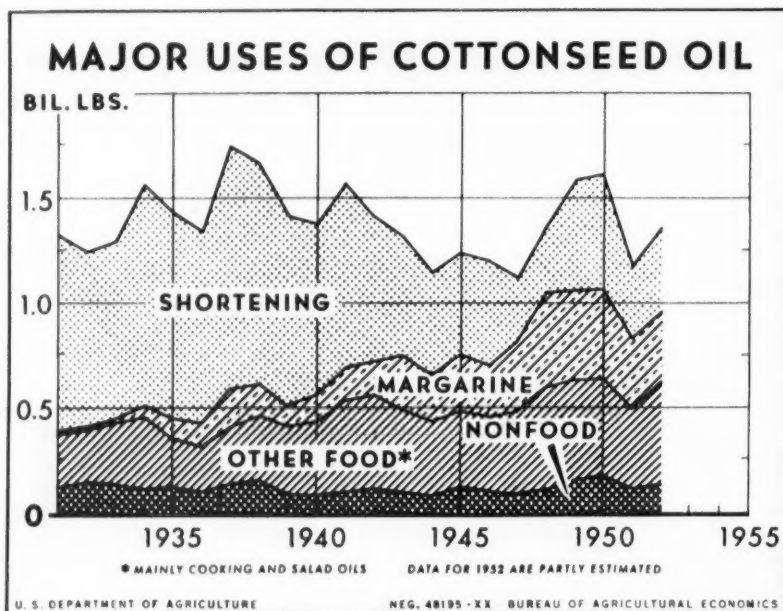
1—The appointment of a committee of producers, crushers and ginners to study cottonseed support prices and report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

2—The appointment by the Secretary of an industry committee to study the export problem.

3—Action to provide credit for exporters to build inventories, along with credit from such agencies as the Export-Import Bank to speed up cotton sales abroad.

4—The handling of cotton loans by non-government agencies, as was done in 1951 before the Production and Marketing Administration took over these loans.

• Creep-feeding lambs makes fast gains with small amounts of grain, the 1953 Feeding Practices, published by the NCPA Educational Service, points out.



THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE of margarine and food products other than shortening as outlets for cottonseed oil is shown by the above USDA chart. Prior to 1947, shortening was the leading market for cottonseed oil, with salad and cooking oils ranking second and margarine third. In the last two years, cooking and salad oils have ranked first, shortening second and margarine third, but the difference between the volume used by the three outlets has been much smaller than in earlier years. USDA estimates that 1952 utilization of cottonseed oil included 345 million pounds in margarine, 395 million in shortening and 494 million pounds in other food products, chiefly cooking and salad oils.

Co-op Ginners Name Smith President

■ **TALKS** by Duggan, Farrington and Brooks and pink bollworm discussion were among features of joint meeting.

A panel discussion on the pink bollworm, slides and talks on cotton production and ginning problems, and addresses were features of the annual convention of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Feb. 8-9-10, at Galveston. The convention was a joint meeting with Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives.

Wilmer Smith, Wilson, was elected president of the ginners' association; R. T. Frederiksen, Littlefield, vice-president; and Jack Funk, Lyford, was re-elected secretary.

A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension cotton ginning specialist; C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; K. P. Ewing, Waco, and F. I. Jeffrey, San Antonio, both with the USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, participated in a panel discussion on the pink bollworm.

E. H. Bush and Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service specialists, used slides to illustrate discussions of cotton production and ginning problems.

Other speakers included I. W. Duggan, Washington, governor, Farm Credit Administration; D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, general manager, Cotton Production Association; and R. L. Farrington, Washington, cooperative division, Farm Credit Administration.

Entertainment features were a ladies luncheon and banquet.

Pink Bollworm Inspections Planned on Texas Border

Representatives from nine cotton growing states have announced plans to finance 15 inspection stations along the Texas boundary to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm. Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma and Georgia will participate in the program, developed at a meeting recently in New Orleans.

The states participating in the program will send either men or money to the three states bordering on Texas to help in the cost of maintaining the stations on a 24-hour basis from July through November each year. Ten stations will be in Louisiana, three in Arkansas, and two in Oklahoma.

Louisiana Agriculture Commissioner Dave Pearce, who called the conference, said the cooperating states would share the costs, each contributing on the basis of 1½ cents for each bale of cotton it produced last season.

The conferees agreed to ask the federal government to share half the costs by making new funds available to USDA's Bureau of Plant Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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No. 64 SAMPLE PAN. For handling samples of grain for testing and grading. \$1.75 each.

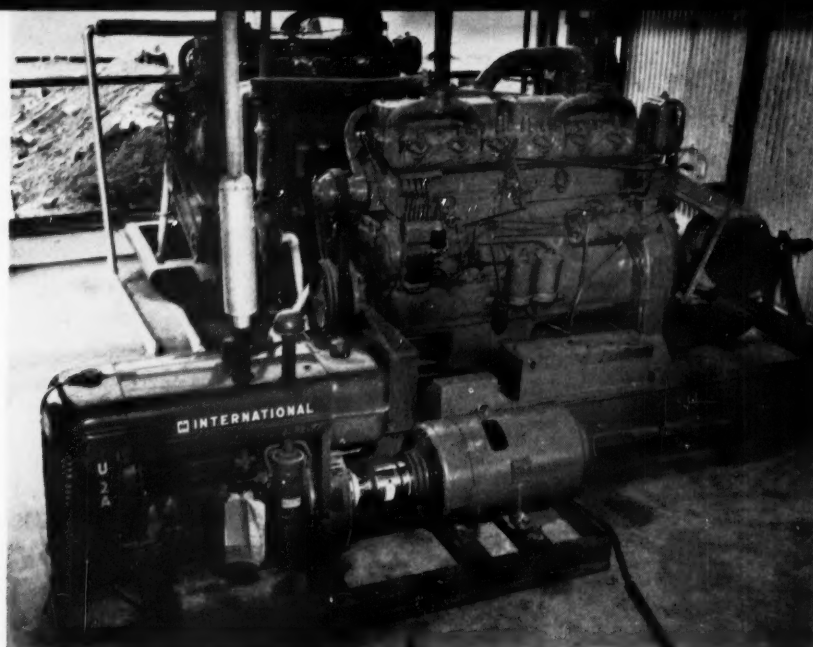
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Installing and Maintaining Cotton Gin Diesels



TWO INTERNATIONAL 180-horsepower UD-21 diesel engines are hooked in tandem here to drive a single line-shaft. Cooling is provided by an external cooling tower. The small U-2A gasoline engine in the foreground powers a 10 KW generator which provides electricity for the gin.

DIESEL POWER has proven itself in cotton gins as well as in hundreds of other applications. For durable, economical power, a diesel engine is hard to beat, and thousands of cotton gin owners have switched to diesels from a wide variety of power plants. In almost every case, the power cost per bale of cotton ginned has been lowered considerably by the diesels. Diesel dependability is another important factor during the rush of the ginning season when power failures are extremely costly. All these factors add up to a increasing acceptance of diesel engines for cotton gin power plants.

However, proper installation and maintenance are very often the difference between success and failure of a cotton gin power plant, and this applies to diesels as well as other forms of power.

Naturally, selection of the size engine for the job to be done in an important first item. The speed and horsepower requirements of the equipment to be driven must be balanced against the horsepower which the engine will deliver under continuous load at the manufacturer's rated r.p.m.

To attain this balance, pulley ratios are all-important. Pulleys must be selected which will permit the engine to develop the required horsepower at the

Proper installation and maintenance are often the difference between success and failure of a gin's power plant. Whether you are installing a new engine or getting ready to put an older one in proper operating condition, it will pay you to follow closely the instructions in your owner's manual.

By FRED J. SHRECK

Assistant General Supervisor
Industrial Power Service
International Harvester Company

engine's rated speed and which will drive the equipment at the speeds recommended by the manufacturers of the machinery.

Operations of fans or blowers in excess of recommended speeds cause the horsepower requirements to rise sharply

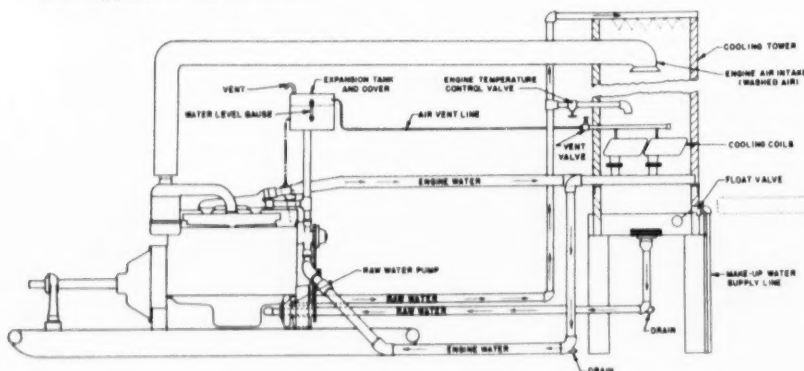
and overload the engine. Very little output is gained by such operation. For example, increasing the r.p.m. of a fan by 10 percent above its rated speed will increase the horsepower requirements by 33 1/3 percent and increase the output by only 10 percent. This type of operation results in shorter engine life and poor fuel economy.

Mounting the engine on a solid base is another important installation factor. The base must be sturdy enough to eliminate flexing and shifting of the engine. A concrete base is very desirable, vibration will not be transmitted to the floor itself.

Provision should be made for adjustment of belt tension. Too loose a belt will cause a loss of power, and too tight a belt results in excessive "side loading" but other types of bases are also acceptable so long as they give the engine a stable footing. In any case, where piers are used, they should be placed directly under the engine supports. If a concrete base is used, it should be placed so that it is independent of the floor so that of bearings. In other words, too tight a belt will disturb the alignment of shafts and bearings in both the engine and the

(Continued on page 44)

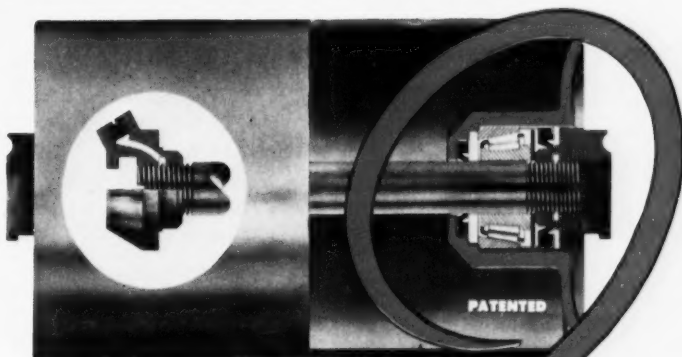
DIAGRAM SHOWING extended air cleaner intake which can be used in connection with a cooling tower in cotton gin diesel engine installations. Clean, washed air, with a high moisture content, is drawn inside the cooling tower and supplied to the air cleaner.






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The Unit Bearing Assemblies—"sealed unto themselves" provide an ample but not excessive grease reservoir. This represents a saving of grease and further eliminates any possible migration of the grease from upper to lower bearings on inclined rolls. The lubricant is a top quality water repellent grease of a stable consistency with a wide temperature range for long life.

Most important—this construction permits operating the Continental "UST" Idler without relubrication for 1-2-3 years depending upon the severity or character of conditions.

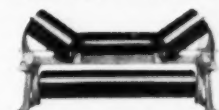
For detailed information on these idlers write for Bulletin EM-116.



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MANUFACTURERS

Ginners' Schools Plans Completed

■ INSTRUCTIONS in use of individual machines will be given by factory representatives of gin machinery manufacturers.

Plans have been completed for holding gin operators' schools April 15 at Altus, Okla., by the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma Extension Service and manufacturers of cotton gin machinery. The one-day session is designed to give ginners practical instruction in the operation, maintenance and repair of individual machines.

After a preliminary session at Municipal Auditorium, Altus, beginning at 9:30 a.m., ginners will divide into four groups to study machinery of one of the five participating manufacturers. The day's instruction will include use of dryers, cleaners, bur machines, extractor feeders, gin stands, lint cleaners and other auxiliary equipment. Companies participating are Continental Gin Company, Hardwicke-Etter Company, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., John E. Mitchell Company and Murray Gin Company of Texas, Inc. Factory representatives will serve as teachers, and the session will end at 5 p.m.

Oklahoma ginners will receive a form on March 5 which will give them an opportunity to enroll. If a ginner fails to receive a questionnaire, he may enroll by writing a letter to the association's office in Oklahoma City. All applications must be received by March 20. Further information may be obtained from C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater; J. D. Fleming, secretary, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City; or A. M. Pendleton, Extension cotton ginning specialist, 1104 South Ervay Street, Dallas.

Century-Old Cotton Press Is Relic of Early Era

Built at least a century ago and never operated during the lifetime of the community's oldest residents, a mule-drawn cotton press still stands near Westville, S. C. According to a newspaper clipping sent to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press by Thomas Ancrum, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Camden, S. C., the press is equipped with a long sweep to which a mule team was attached.

The structure is about 25 feet high and is built of long-leaf "fat" pine. A giant threaded post of oak is designed to travel through a heavy beam as the sweep is revolved by the mule team. As the threaded pillar is revolved, the cotton is pressed into a bale between two immense blocks. The timbers of the old press are pegged together, and the threads and grooves are handcut into the heavy oak with a chisel.

Little is known of the history of the press other than it originally belonged to Buck Gaskins, whose grandson, Johnnie Gaskins, is a 77-year-old resident of the Westville community at the present time.

Supplemental Irrigation

Results Reported

Mississippi Test Shows Irrigation Pays

■ INCREASE in acre values over non-irrigated cotton averaged \$92.58 for the 12 varieties of cotton in the test. Biggest increase was \$134, the lowest \$62. Average increase per acre of lint cotton produced under irrigation was 204.42 pounds.

LAST YEAR the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station set up a test involving 12 varieties of cotton to determine whether rain-grown varieties respond in the same way to supplemental irrigation. The varieties used in the test included the earliest and latest now grown in Mississippi and varied in staple length from the shortest to the longest.

R. L. Dickerson and J. F. O'Kelly of the Station staff give the results of the test in the January issue of the Mississippi Farm Research.

The test involved 12 replications arranged in six pairs. One replication of each pair was selected at random for irrigation. The other replication of each pair received no irrigation.

Using a sprinkler system, water was applied as follows: May 6, 1 inch; June 12, 1 inch; June 26, 1 inch; July 18, 1.25 inches; and July 31, 1.75 inches. The total was 6 inches.

Estimated cost for equipment, labor and fuel was \$25.80 per acre. Insect control was adequate for all plots. Since the growing season was one of the driest on record, the gains produced by irrigation were considerable although excellent yields were obtained without irri-

gation.

Early maturing and fast fruiting varieties sometimes perform best in seasons with too much rainfall, Dickerson and O'Kelly point out. But, they say, "These one-year results do not indicate that early varieties like Empire and Fox are best for irrigation. They produced good gains under irrigation but were not especially high producers otherwise. At this time it appears that the moderately vigorous varieties now being grown are suitable for growing under this type of irrigation."

The bolls required to give a pound of lint were reduced about nine percent by irrigation. There was little difference in lint percentage and staple length with and without irrigation. For this reason only the lint percentages and staple lengths for irrigation are given.

With a dry growing season like the summer of 1952, and with lint cotton selling for more than 30 cents a pound, irrigation of this kind, where possible, will be quite profitable, the Station staff members conclude.

The total acre-values are based on \$70 a ton for seed and Memphis prices for lint of the various staple lengths of middling grade cotton during 10 weeks of the marketing season.

Cotton varieties with and without irrigation, State College, 1952

	Pounds lint per acre			Total acre value, \$			Lint per-	Staple	Bolls per	
	Irrigated	Not Irrigated	Increase	Irrigated	Not Irrigated	Increase	centage	inches	Irrigated	Not Irrigated
Plains	977	720	257	430	313	117	38	1-1/32	174	191
Coker, Wilt	923	633	290	415	281	134	37	1-1/16	184	202
Bobshaw 1A	915	645	270	399	282	117	38	1	196	217
Delfos 9169	914	792	122	413	351	62	36	1-1/16	183	187
Delfos 7343	893	720	173	396	312	84	39	1-1/16	196	213
Stoneville 2B	891	705	186	396	311	85	36	1-1/32	185	195
Empire	886	641	245	388	283	105	37	1	154	170
Fox	874	636	238	385	279	106	38	1-1/32	205	230
Hi-Bred	863	669	194	353	273	80	42	7/8	157	177
Deltapine 15	860	669	191	372	290	82	41	1-1/32	191	208
Arkot 2-1	842	687	155	375	306	69	36	1-1/32	189	211
Wilds	665	533	132	348	278	70	33	1-3/16	229	244

Clean Houses Better than Antibiotics for Chicks

Chicks raised in new, clean quarters and fed a normal ration grew better in recent USDA tests than chicks fed anti-

biotics but housed in quarters previously used for raising chicks. Both groups grew better than chicks not fed antibiotics and kept in old quarters, USDA interpreted the results as showing that antibiotics give partial protection against harmful bacteria.

delfos 9169 does it again

*Wins 1952 Mississippi 5-Acre Contest
for third time out of four years!*

For the third time out of four years, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company's Delfos 9169 has won the Mississippi 5-Acre Contest. The winner for 1952 is Harris Swayze of the Midway Community in Yazoo County, who had a total production on his five acres of 8890 pounds of Delfos 9169 lint. This total is among the largest yields ever recorded. In addition to prize-winning Delfos 9169, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company has also developed famous Stoneville 2-B and Stoneville 3202 cottonseed.

Stoneville's new and exclusive "Flash Proc-

ess" for improving cotton planting seed now brings you better seed than ever before. Flash processed seed retain their protective coating, yet they separate freely in falling because all nappy excessive fibers have been removed. Stoneville's "Flash Processed" seed are sound and clean, and are ideal for precision planting.

For 1953, it will again "cost you less to plant the best" . . . Stoneville's direct-from-the-breeder "Flash Processed" seed. Write today for complete information.



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**ORIGINATORS
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Record Attendance

Oklahoma Gin Group Holds Annual Meet

■ FIFTY-ONE gins represented at Hobart, Jan. 30. "Farm and Ranch" Editor, Panel Discussion, Were Highlights of Meeting.

A record-breaking number of members at the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Co-Operative Ginners Association of Oklahoma heard H. L. Gantz, editor of "Farm and Ranch" magazine, speak on Jan. 30 at Hobart, Okla. With an attendance of 180 persons representing 51 cooperative gins, the meeting was the largest in the association's 20-year history, according to Mrs. Lucile Millwee, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer.

Feature of the afternoon session was a panel discussion led by T. J. Barton, fieldman, Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Oklahoma City. Participating in the discussion were F. M. Jack, Snyder; H. M. Gilbreth, Frederick; Duane Absher, Lone Wolf; T. W. Dunham, Davidson; C. C. Jackson, Hinton; Fines Gillespie, Hobart; A. L. Hazleton, Oklahoma City; and Gilbert K. Terpening, Wichita, Kansas.

At a business session new articles of incorporation and by-laws were adopted. The group voted to receive associate members into the association on the approval of the board of directors. Applications for associate membership may be made through the secretary.

C. A. Holmberg, manager, Farmers Cooperative Association, Erick, was elected president of the association. H. M. Gilbreth, manager, Farmers Cooperative Grain & Cotton Co., Frederick, was named vice-president; and Mrs. Millwee was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Gilbreth and J. G. Hudgens, manager, Friendship Farmers Cooperative Gin, Altus, were re-elected to the board of directors.

• Increase Cotton in Fort Sumner Area

COTTON is proving to be a good cash crop in the Fort Sumner irrigated valley of New Mexico, according to De Baca County Agent Ben Fritz, Fort Sumner. He says that there were farmers who made as high as two bales to the acre, with a staple length well over one inch, last year when farmers were learning the time to plant, type of seed and other cultural practices.

Cotton is replacing apple orchards. More old apple trees are being pulled up each year and this land is being planted to cotton. There are more acres of land being developed for irrigation, and there are irrigation wells being developed this year in areas outside of the irrigation district.

The nearest gin is 80 to 85 miles from the valley of Fort Sumner, and this has discouraged many farmers in planting of cotton. If anyone is interested in placing a small gin in Fort Sumner, they can get in touch with the county agent to find out the intended acreage and other information that might be needed concerning cotton in the Fort Sumner Valley.

Spinners' Unfilled Backlog Decreases 29 Percent

Carded cotton sales yarn spinners began this year with a backlog of unfilled orders 29 percent smaller than the backlog on their books at the outset of 1952.

Inventories at the beginning of 1953 were 40 percent less than stocks on hand a year ago, and the weekly rate of production at the start of this year was about the same as in 1952, according to initial 1953 statistics.

1953 Council State Unit Officers

Following are the 1953 National Cotton Council state units, with names of unit chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, respectively:

Alabama-Florida: Judge Sam High, Ashville, chairman; Fred S. Hunt, Decatur, vice-chairman; Randolph Candler, Montgomery, secretary.

Arizona: J. Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, chairman; J. B. Mayer, Phoenix, vice-chairman; F. D. Kallenberger, Buckeye, secretary.

Arkansas: J. J. Fletcher, England, chairman; Joe C. Hardin, Grady, vice-chairman; James G. Botsford, Little Rock, secretary.

California-Nevada: O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, chairman; Eugene Hayes, Madera, vice-chairman; W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow, secretary.

Georgia: Frank S. Pope, Villa Rica, chairman; E. J. Swint, Jonesboro, vice-chairman; H. L. Wingate, Macon, secretary.

Louisiana: J. H. Henry, Melrose, chairman; G. T. Hider, Lake Providence, vice-chairman; C. A. Bertel, New Orleans, secretary.

Mississippi: F. L. Mathews, Hattiesburg, chairman; Dr. Charles R. Sayre, Scott, vice-chairman; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, secretary.

Missouri-Illinois: A. L. Story, Charleston, chairman; J. B. Massey, Kennett, vice-chairman; W. L. Gatz, Jr., Paragould, secretary.

New Mexico: J. A. Sweet, Mesquite, chairman; J. W. Jones, Jr., Roswell, vice-chairman; R. T. Hoover, Jr., El Paso, secretary.

North Carolina-Virginia: B. C. Lineberger, Lincolnton, chairman; G. D. Arndt, Raleigh, vice-chairman; Fred P. Johnson, Raleigh, secretary.

Oklahoma: Jess G. Stratton, Clinton, chairman; E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood, vice-chairman; Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, secretary.

South Carolina: Walter S. Montgomery, Spartanburg, chairman; B. F. Hagood, Easley, vice-chairman; E. H. Agnew, Anderson, secretary.

Tennessee-Kentucky: C. G. Henry, Memphis, chairman; Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, vice-chairman; Robert G. Grove, Bemis, secretary.

Texas: George G. Chance, Bryan, chairman; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, vice-chairman; George A. Simmons, Lubbock, secretary.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills Promote Fred G. Barnet

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills have announced the promotion of Fred G. Barnet to the position of assistant manager of their Dallas operations.

Barnet is a great-grandson of Jacob Elsas, the founder of the business, and



FRED G. BARNET

has been associated with the company since leaving the University of Virginia in June, 1939. He worked in the Atlanta plant in various capacities and served in the submarine branch of the U.S. Navy for three years during the War. Following separation from the service, he returned to Atlanta and continued his work there until he was transferred to Dallas in April, 1949.

Barnet is a director of the company and will assist George W. Williams, manager of the Dallas plant, in the general operation and supervision of Fulton's activities in the Southwest.

Rio Grande Valley Voters To Decide Canal Issue

Lower Rio Grande Valley voters will have an opportunity March 21 to decide whether to go ahead with plans to build a 70-mile, \$20 million gravity irrigation canal which would channel Rio Grande water to irrigation districts below the Pharr-San Juan-Alamo districts.

The proposed canal will cost landowners \$2.50 per acre, which is described as "cheap insurance" by Emory W. Watts, Brownsville, Texas, chairman of the Lower Rio Grande Authority advisory committee.

Plans are to take water from the river at a point below Mission where the Mexicans have already built a canal. The Anzalduas Dam, located at this point, will be used by Mexicans to divert water for irrigation and by Valley growers as well, if they vote to go ahead with plans for the canal.

The vote actually will be on contracts between the irrigation districts and the Rio Grande Valley Authority. In event any district disapproves participation in the project, contracts will have to be revised to distribute the cost over the remaining districts. In that case, a second vote would be necessary.

As Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Awards in Alabama

OIL MILL representatives in Alabama are attending award meetings during February at which prizes are being given to winning communities in the cotton improvement contest sponsored by the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association. Speakers scheduled to represent oil mills at the community award meetings include H. E. Jeffery, Jr., Tuscaloosa, at the Feb. 10 gathering honoring LaFoy community, Tuscaloosa County; J. T. Murphy, Pensacola, at the Feb. 11 meeting for Atmore community, Escambia County; T. H. Golson, Montgomery, at the Feb. 13 meeting for Sandy Creek community, Tallapoosa County; James V. Kidd, Birmingham, at the Feb. 17 meeting for Ellis community, Cherokee County; and F. H. Heidelberg, Huntsville, at the Feb. 19 award meeting for the state winning community, Cedar Hill, Limestone County. An article elsewhere in this issue gives additional information about the winning communities and the contest.

• He's Pretty Broke

SUNSHINE is fine—if you don't have too much of it, as the following incident in the drouth area of West Texas suggests. Walking into the lobby of the leading hotel, a ranchman was greeted by a friend with the comment, "It's a mighty pretty day."

"Sure is," said the ranchman, "and it was 762 pretty days just like this one that broke me."

• You May Be Right

THAT NEW BABY in your family really may be the cutest child that ever was born, as you've been telling your friends. Dr. Arthur B. Funnell, Denver, president of the American College of Osteopathic Obstetricians and Gynecologists, says that parents and grandparents who think their baby is prettier than babies born 10 or 20 years ago are right. Modern babies are healthier than they used to be, therefore happier, more contented and better looking.

• \$33 Billion U.S. Trade

FOREIGN TRADE of the U.S. during 1953, including both export and import trade is expected to reach \$33 billion, according to a forecast by the National Foreign Trade Council. Exporters, importers, investors and bankers in the organization believe that commercial exports will be somewhat less than in 1952 or 1951, and that commercial imports will remain at about the same level as in 1952 although a slight decline is possible. Excluding exports of military items financed under the Mutual Security program, but including expenditures for services and tourist travel, the forecast is for total exports valued at \$17.3 billion and imports estimated at \$15.9 billion.

• Still Moving Downward

PRICES received by farmers continued to move downward during the month ended Jan. 15, USDA reports, continuing a decline that started five months ago. The index of prices received for farm products at mid-January stood at 267 percent of the 1910-14 average, the lowest point in more than two years. Meanwhile, the index of prices paid by farmers continued to go up. Declines in farm product prices were led by cotton, truck crops, eggs and grains.

• Castor Bean Yields Low

CASTOR BEAN yields in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley in 1952 were disappointing to producers but seed will be available for 1953 planting if farmers want to try the crop again, J. E. Robinson, San Benito, PMA committee chairman, has announced. Baker No. 1, irrigated variety seed, will be available and efforts are being made to secure the Cimarron variety which is believed to be more insect resistant and suitable for both irrigated and dry land production.

• Fiber Truce Suggested

A TRUCE in the "battle of ballyhoo" between natural fibers and synthetics has been recommended by Carl A. Setterstrom, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, in a talk before New York textile distributors. He urged that the two sides concentrate on sound promotion and development and "admit that the natural fibers are better for some uses, the newer fibers for others, and blends of the old and new frequently are better than either alone."

• It Still Costs as Much

UNCLE SAM has a new method of calculating the cost of living index; but don't get your hopes up—it still costs just as much to live. Starting in February, the new measurement of living costs will be based on the 1947-49 period, instead of the 1935-39 base period used in the past. The new index will include the cost of a number of new items, such as television sets, frozen foods and the costs of homes; and will be compiled from reports from a larger number of communities of all sizes.

• Rocking Chair's Got Them

PLENTY OF PORCHES, although they didn't mention sitting in a rocking chair, is one thing that farmers want in their homes. A national survey, reported by USDA, shows that more than half of the farmers in all sections of the nation except the Northeast, prefer a one-story house with two porches and a basement. Almost two-thirds of the families in the South want a fireplace, and 60 percent of the Southern farm women prefer to use a porch for part of their work of preserving home foods. A separate dining room, plus eating space in the kitchen, is almost universally desired.

Chemists at Southern Lab Given Glycerine Awards

Four members of the staff of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, Reuben O. Feuge, E. J. Vicknair, N. V. Lovegren and Aubrey T. Gros, were among chemists honored recently by the Glycerine Producers' Association for outstanding contributions to knowledge about glycerine and advances in its application. The awards were presented at the association's annual meeting in New York City.

Their work in developing special edible coatings for food products was considered a new and promising field of application for glycerine, and was selected to share in the glycerine research awards sponsored annually by the association to stimulate research.

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From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Expect Stronger Lint Market**—Legislation is not to be expected soon that would affect cotton prices, despite the torrent of words emanating from Washington about the price problem, and the bills that have been tossed in the congressional hopper aimed at boosting farm returns.

That is the prevailing view here of responsible observers, both in and out of government. One development could change this estimate of the situation: namely, a further decline in prices received by producers. This is not expected, officially.

O. V. Wells, head of USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, summed up the view of Benson & Co. at a session here the other day with Agriculture Committee Senators on Capitol Hill. He said he would expect farm prices generally to hold up at recent levels in coming months, perhaps to increase somewhat.

Even so, he added, the public should not be given the idea the farmer is well off. His income this year will be approximately five percent less than last, according to how things look now.

USDA expects cotton markets to firm up, mainly due to expectations for greater exports in coming months. The export picture should improve because (1) importers are expected to increase stocks, (2) foreign preference for U.S. cotton, (3) low quality of some foreign stocks, and (4) consumption rates abroad that are higher than imports have been.

• **Won't Change Goal** — In his first formal press conference as boss of USDA, Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson made it clear that he won't change this year's cotton goal of 13-million-bale production. Here are the questions and answers on cotton, exactly as they occurred at the conference:

Q—Do you have a cotton goal?

A—That is another of our problems. We are having representatives of the entire cotton industry come in and consult with us. We haven't established any goals in cotton.

Q—Your predecessor put out a goal on cotton and several other crops. Are you going to scrap them and put out your own goals?

A—Goals that have been announced by the Department will stand. I'm looking beyond the periods already announced.

Q—Do you think we have over-planting of cotton this year?

A—Very difficult one to answer. I think there may be a possibility of it.

• **Over-Planting Likely**—There is a good deal more than "a possibility" that the 13-million-bale goal set by ex-Secretary Brannan will be overplanted, in view of most insiders here. Total acreage may be not much different from that which

has produced 15- to 16-million bale crops in the past two years.

Benson, obviously, was treading cautiously in his answer to the goal question, pending consultation with leaders of the nation's cotton industry. He has also taken it easy in responses to Southern Congressmen who have urged that he use USDA's "Section 32" funds to subsidize cotton exports.

The fund, built up from import duties, is now at about \$270 million. The maximum limit, set by Congress, is \$300 million. Various commodity interests, their eyes on the large surplus, are starting to turn on the pressure for allocations from the fund to get them out of price troubles.

• **Impresses Press**—Benson, as public relations operatives might put, "made considerable character" with the press at his first full-dress session. His handling of the conference is expected to offset earlier difficulties with the press, due mainly to careless work of new press aides.

First official release from the Department under the Benson regime charged that the USDA had become the "largest of all the nation's civilian agencies, swollen into a huge bureaucracy."

Congressional farm leaders were perturbed, including many Republicans, since farm programs of the past two decades have been worked out largely on a bi-partisan basis. They also resented the indirect accusation that USDA spending has been out of line.

Facts are that USDA is the only federal department with fewer employees than in 1940, and that there is at least one other civilian department which is larger. At his press conference, Benson expressed hope that cuts could be made in USDA personnel, and savings made in farm spending, but that he was "not prepared to make any statement as to how much."

He dodged the question of how he intends to go about reducing USDA's alleged "swell," but said: "We hope to make the department as efficient as we can without seriously weakening the programs or interfering with their effective operation."

• **Flammable Clothing Bill**—Another step was taken recently on Capitol Hill moving toward legislation that would bar interstate shipments of flammable clothing. An earlier House bill now has been given impetus by introduction of an identical bill in the Senate.

Its sponsor, a man to reckon with in the Senate, is Senator Charles Tobey, New Hampshire Republican, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee in the upper house. The legislation would set up standards governing manufacture of clothing. They would be prepared by the textile industry and the federal Bureau of Standards.

• **Seek to Smoke Out Benson**—Congressmen seeking to smoke out Agriculture Secretary Benson on his plan for keeping farm prices at good levels with expenditure of fewer federal dollars are privately still dissatisfied with the answers they are getting. Actually, it is too early for Benson to be expected to have the answers, but lawmakers are sure to keep the pressure on until he comes up with something.

Reason is that elections are only next year, and the GOP will be hard-pressed to maintain its slim margin in the House. The Senate also could be lost, if there are large defections in the farm vote. Consequently, GOP lawmakers as well as Democrats are crowding the new USDA chief for his plans.

Thus far, he has limited himself to a general, official statement on what his approach will be. It says, in part:

"Our agricultural policy should aim to obtain in the market place full parity prices. . . This objective cannot be assured by government programs alone. . . Price support laws will be carried out faithfully in every respect. . . While enforcing these laws, there will be formulated long-term programs which will more fully and effectively accomplish our over-all objectives. . ."

Promotions Announced by Briggs-Weaver Company

Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company has announced a number of promotions following a meeting of the firm's board of directors. Ashley DeWitt, Dallas, is president and general manager of the company.

E. J. Pflanz, who was sales manager, was named vice-president and assistant



E. J. PFLANZ

manager and will also continue as sales manager.

M. E. Robertson, purchasing agent, was named vice-president and purchasing agent.

H. S. Bohannon, formerly secretary, is now secretary-treasurer and will continue as office manager.

L. E. Rice, who has been branch manager of the Houston division, was made vice-president and branch manager.

T. J. Reed was made a vice-president and will continue as Fort Worth branch manager.

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Changes in Pink Bollworm Regulations Announced

Pink bollworm control regulations described as "more practical" than last year's have been announced for 1953 by Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White, Austin. After conferences with growers, ginners, entomologists and others, White announced the following planting and plow-up dates and zones for South and East Texas:

Zone 1 dates, unchanged from last year; Final planting Mar. 31, final plow-up, Aug. 31. Counties: Cameron and Willacy and the southern portions of Starr and Hidalgo.

Zone 2 dates, unchanged from 1952; Final planting April 20, final plow-up, Sept. 25. Counties: Kenedy, Brooks, Jim Hogg, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Jim Wells,

Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Aransas, the southern part of Refugio and the northern portions of Starr and Hidalgo.

Zone 3 dates, unchanged but the area was divided this year. Final planting May 10, final plow-up Oct. 10. Counties: Val Verde, Kinney, Maverick, Dimmit, Zavala, Uvalde, LaSalle, Frio, Medina, McMullen, Atascosa, Bexar, Wilson, DeWitt, Live Oak, Karnes, Bee, Gonzales, Goliad, Victoria, Calhoun, Jackson, Lavaca and the northern half of Refugio.

Zone 4, formerly a part of Zone 3, planting deadline May 15, final plow-up Oct. 20. Counties: Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Austin, Washington, Waller, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Chambers, Jefferson and Orange.

Zone 5 has four counties formerly included in Zone 3. They are Comal, Hays,

Caldwell and Guadalupe with a final planting date May 25 and final plow-up Oct. 31. Other counties in this zone are Travis, Bastrop and Lee.

4-H Club Cotton Winners Named in Georgia

Eddie Frazier, Hancock County, Ga., is the top 4-H Club cotton producer in the state for 1952. His yield was 2,780 pounds per acre and his awards are a \$250 college scholarship and, as top producer in the Northeast district, a free trip to the Mississippi Delta area this summer.

The 4-H cotton project is sponsored each year by the Cotton Producers Association. Announcement of winners was made by D. L. Branyon, cotton specialist of the University of Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, and L. R. Dunson, assistant state 4-H Club leader.

Second place winner is Carl Eubanks, Irwin County, with a yield of 2,591.6 pounds per acre. He was given a \$100 scholarship.

In three districts top yields were turned in by boys under 14 years of age and therefore ineligible for first place awards. These boys were awarded second place in their districts and a \$50 U.S. Savings bond. They are Carl Eubanks, Irwin County, South Central district, 2,591.6 pounds per acre; David Hembree, Bartow County, North district, 2,515 pounds per acre; and Van Godfrey, Polk County, Northwest district, 2,374.38 pounds per acre.

Other winners by districts by districts are as follows:

Southeast—First, Jimmy Strickland, Evans, 1,622.5; second, Paul Bernard, Evans, 1,439.4; and third, Bobby Daniel, Evans, 1,432.77.

Southcentral—First, W. A. Weaver, Irwin, 2,082.76; third, Charles Mixon, Cook, 1,450; fourth, Stanford Childs, Irwin, 1,396; and fifth, Mathew Evans, Laurens, 1,360.

Northeast—Second, Robert L. Clements, Madison, 2,400; third, Terry Ray, Hart, 1,970; fourth Bobby Harris, Warren, 1,699.61; and fifth, Frank Bennett, Franklin, 1,658.

Northwest—First, Odell Couch, Polk, 2,289; third, Gary Dougherty, Polk, 2,137; fourth, Charles Hampton, Polk, 1,899.1; and fifth, Guy Rutland, Polk, 1,878.

North Georgia—First, Billy Hughes, Chattooga, 2,401; third, Albert Fossett, Bartow, 2,161.4; fourth, Philip Wynn, Bartow, 1,968.93; and fifth, Bill Sayford, Bartow, 1,890.5.

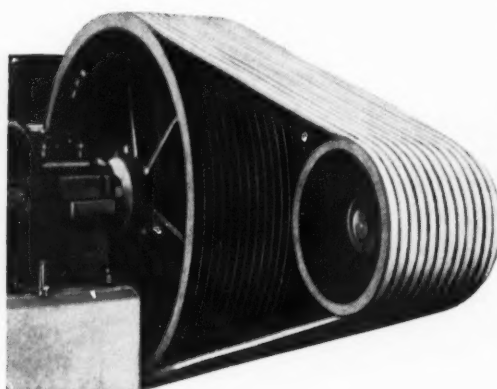
District prizes are: First, a free trip to the Mississippi Delta area; second, \$50 U.S. Savings bond; third, \$25 U.S. Savings bond; fourth, \$25 U.S. Savings bond; and fifth, \$10 in U.S. Savings stamps.

Georgia Again Ranks First In Chick Broiler Output

USDA estimates of 1952 chicken broiler production show that Georgia leads the nation for the second consecutive year with the production of 112,621,000 birds valued at \$88,610,000. As in 1951 the value of 1952 broilers topped that from any other Georgia farm cash commodity except cotton.

Arkansas was second in production with output of 72,627,000 birds valued at \$57,346,000. Delaware, Texas, Maryland and Virginia were the next high ranking states.

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Goble Is Public Relations Committee Vice-Chairman

W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco, vice-president and manager, Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., was appointed vice-chairman of the public relations committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association at a



W. L. GOBLE, Jr.

meeting Feb. 1 in Fort Worth, R. P. Tull, Dallas, chairman of the committee, has announced. Goble succeeds J. E. Moody, whose resignation was accepted with regret. Attending the meeting, in addition to Tull and Goble, were L. P. Martin, Geo. C. Quinn, Chas. Signor, W. C. Smith, Fred Davis, C. B. Spencer and Jack Whetstone.

Spencer outlined the association's agricultural program, illustrating his talk with slides from the association's library. In a letter to association members, following the Fort Worth meeting, Tull has urged wide use of these slides by mills, agricultural workers and others interested in presenting information on improved cotton production practices.

Two committee members, Quinn and Signor, reported that they had used the bulletin, "Cottonseed and Its Products," available from the National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, as the basis for Rotary Club classification talks, and had been asked to present the talks at other civic club meetings in their communities.

Egyptian Chemist Seeking Position in U.S.

An Egyptian industrial chemist, E. A. B. Naggiar, 21 Tivoli Street, Soter, Alexandria, Egypt, has written the Memphis office of the National Cottonseed Products Association that he intends to migrate to the U.S. and would like to contact American firms regarding employment.

He has had 15 years experience in oil milling, refining and pharmaceuticals, writes excellent English, speaks five languages and can furnish references.

■ **JOSEPH P. WOODWARD** has been named North Carolina Extension peanut specialist.

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D & P L-Fox produced the highest lint yields of all the varieties tested by State Experimental Stations in North Alabama (1950-51-52); Mississippi (1950-51); Rio Grande Valley of Texas (1951-52). D & P L-Fox was second in Louisiana (1951-52); Deltapine 15 was first. D&PL-Fox is:

Fast Fruiting — Early Maturing — Heavy Yielding — Moderately High Lint Percentage (34% to 37%) — Cleanly Defoliates, Easy Picking, hand or machine — Good To Very Good Yarn Appearance — Good Spinning Qualities.

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Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.

Harlingen, Not Houston To Auction First Bale

The first bale of 1953 cotton will be auctioned at Harlingen, Texas, instead of at Houston this year. A special cotton committee of the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce agreed Feb. 6 to underwrite a bonus of at least \$2,500 for the grower of the first bale, which must meet requirements similar to those set by the Houston Cotton Exchange in the past.

The Houston Exchange has agreed to relinquish the first bale to Harlingen, which is the center of the semi-tropical Lower Rio Grande Valley, and which for many years has produced the world's first bale of cotton.

H. L. Gossman, executive vice-president of the Houston Exchange, wrote Jeff Bell, manager of the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce, that "while we have been interested for many years in seeing that the producer of the first U.S. bale of cotton is appropriately rewarded, we are quite willing for you to have the bale this year."

Cotton Research Clinic Meeting in Charlotte

The initial processing of cotton and fiber and yarn strength are two of the principal topics for discussion at the fourth annual Cotton Research Clinic, Feb. 18-19-20, at the General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

John E. Mitchell, Jr. Will Be Honored

JOHN E. MITCHELL, Jr., Dallas, religious and civic leader and president of the John E. Mitchell Company, will receive a national citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews at a dinner Feb. 25 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas. Mitchell also recently was elected president of Circle 10 of the Boy Scouts of America.

W. W. Lynch, chairman of Dallas' 1953 Brotherhood Week celebration, said that the award will go to Mitchell for his "work in combating intolerance and bigotry and his work in promoting understanding and good will among Protestants, Catholics and Jews."

He has taught a class of high school boys for thirty years in the First Presbyterian Church. He is a director of Austin College at Sherman and Dallas Theological Seminary.

He was president of the Dallas Community Chest in 1949. In 1950, he was selected unanimously from 57 nominations of outstanding Dallas leaders to receive the Linz Award, and was named the same year Man of the Year by the Dallas Kiwanis Club.

Oklahoma Ginners Attend Chickasha Field Day

Results of research on cotton and ginning problems are being featured on the program at the third annual Cotton Ginners Field Day, Feb. 17, at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station near Chickasha. Dr. L. E. Hawkins, Stillwater, vice-director, Oklahoma Experiment Station, and J. D. Fleming, secretary, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, are chairmen for the morning and afternoon sessions.

Tandy Heads International Pink Bollworm Group

Cleve Tandy, Los Fresnos Gin, Los Fresnos, Texas, has been elected chairman of the International Pink Bollworm Advisory Committee. Formed under the auspices of the Texas State Department of Agriculture, the group hopes to correlate pink bollworm regulatory practices in Mexico and the U.S.

C. B. Ray, Valley Farm Bureau manager, and Albert Terrazas, Mexican regional cotton committee president, were named vice-chairmen.

Committee members who attended the meeting are James P. Walsh, Valley Ginners Association, president; F. Earl Davis, South Texas Cotton Oil Co. manager; and Alfonso Pacheco of Mexico. A. Guerra, La Reforma Gin, Lynn, Texas, is also a committee member. Terrazas will appoint three other members from Mexico to bring the committee to full strength.

Fresno Cotton Exchange Elects New Officers

R. M. Blankenbeckler, manager, George H. McFadden & Brothers, Fresno, Calif., was named third president of the Fresno Cotton Exchange recently. He succeeds M. L. Dudley, who automatically became a member of the board. William G. Farquhar, Fresno, was elected vice-president.

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• Hay Baler Solves Cotton Problem

Since 1951 cotton growers in the Pah-rump Valley, Nevada, have used a hay baler to bale seed cotton for shipment to the nearest gin at Arvin, Calif., 300 miles from the valley. In 1952, 1,800 acres were grown in this region.

Baling was first thought to be impractical because small fluffs of cotton were not holding. However, a three-wire bale solved that problem, and trucks are able to carry twice the tonnage they can carry loose, thus cutting hauling costs to a minimum.

Yields of three bales per acre are not uncommon on the best of the valley's land. Wells in the region are drilled to around 800 feet, and the water lift is about 100 feet. The area lacks surfaced highways, electricity and daily mail service, but to the hay baler goes the credit for making cotton production in the area possible and profitable, thus clearing the way for other advances.

European Fats, Oils Trade Is Surveyed by USDA

Paul E. Quintus, head of the fats and oils division of USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, is conducting a firsthand study of the fats and oils market in Europe. Now in Spain, he will also work in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

The purpose of the examination is to obtain up-to-date information concerning trends in relation to probable U.S. exports of fats and oils, particularly lard, tallow, soybeans and fish oils.

Carolinas Ginners Holding Annual Convention

Members of the Carolinas Ginners Association are hearing discussions of ginning and cotton problems by industry authorities at their annual convention, Feb. 16-17-18, at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Entertainment features include a fashion show for ladies, the annual banquet and a golf tournament. A complete report of the convention will be published in the Feb. 28 issue of the Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Kern, Fresno Counties Gin Most Bales in Nation

According to figures released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, three of the top five cotton counties in the nation are in California this season. The counties are Kern, Fresno and Tulare. The other two top counties are Maricopa and Pinal, both in Arizona. The ten counties with the largest number of bales ginned to Jan. 16 are as follows:

Kern County, California, 479,311 bales; Fresno County, California, 441,631 bales; Maricopa County, Arizona, 358,104 bales; Pinal County, Arizona, 320,917 bales; Tulare County, California, 270,006 bales; Lubbock County, Texas, 244,319 bales; Mississippi County, Arkansas, 217,889 bales; Hale County, Texas, 206,134 bales; Kings County, California, 203,009 bales; and Lamb County, Texas, 176,503 bales.

Caravan Features Question Box for Cotton Farmers

A question box for cotton growers is a feature of the Cotton Caravan now touring the eight major cotton counties of New Mexico. Cotton specialists from New Mexico A. & M. College are answering questions from cotton growers during two half-hour question periods at each stop. Starting Feb. 14 at Tularosa and going to Hatch Feb. 17, the caravan has the following stops scheduled: Feb. 18, Deming; Feb. 19, Lordsburg; Feb. 21, Socorro; Feb. 25, Roswell; Feb. 26, Artesia; Feb. 27, Carlsbad; and Feb. 28, Lovington. The program at each of these stops begins at 10:00 a.m.

Special features of the caravan program vary according to the local ar-

rangements that have been made, says Marshall O. Thompson, A. & M. extension cotton marketing specialist and state chairman for the caravan. At some stops, barbecues and noon lunches are being given. Style shows and cotton contests have been arranged for several stops. Special trade days are scheduled by several communities in connection with the caravan. Some local organizations are offering door prizes.

The caravan is sponsored by the Extension Service and Experiment Station of New Mexico A. & M. College, the 1517 Cotton Association, the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau, the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, the New Mexico Ginners Association, and local chambers of commerce, organizations, and commercial concerns.

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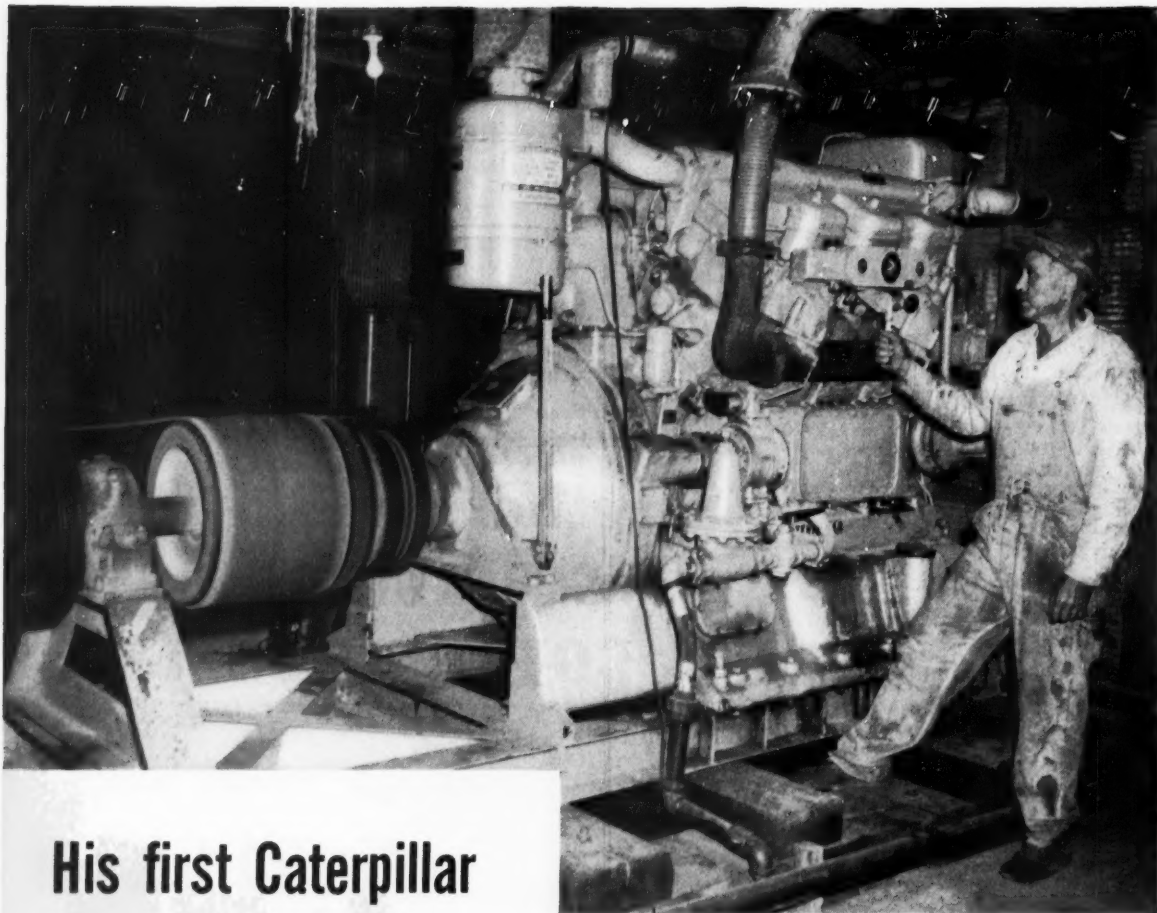
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Corpus Christi, Texas
305 Bevil Bldg.

Memphis, Tenn.
309 Falls Building

Dallas, Texas
137 Pittsburgh Street

Shreveport, La.
229 Ricou-Brewster Bldg.



His first Caterpillar Engine "sold" him the second and third

After his Caterpillar D13000 Cotton Gin Engine delivered 10 years' hard service, W. G. Foshee, of Red Level, Ala., owner of Foshee Milling Co., traded it in on the new Cat D364 shown above. The old engine was taken down before resale. Although it had operated 4 to 24 hours a day for 10 years, it was still in good shape. The crankshaft, for example, was worn only two-thousandths of an inch!

Mr. Foshee traded in the veteran D13000 only because he had installed additional ginning machinery and needed more power. "My new Caterpillar suits my job to a 'T,'" he reports. It drives a Continental gin with an output of 4 bales per hour. High-quality output, too, because the steady power of the D364 provides

constant saw speeds, and that means quality samples. Low-cost No. 2 furnace oil is used without fouling.

After the ginning season the D364 powers the peanut mill for 9 months. Because they're really sold on Caterpillar performance, the Foshee Milling Co. installed a Cat D13000 Electric Set in the peanut mill to supplement the D364. "The reason I use Caterpillar Diesels is for reliability and good service," Mr. Foshee says. "When I call the Caterpillar Dealer he sends someone out here almost before I can snap my fingers."

If you want year-in-year-out dependability, efficient service and genuine Caterpillar parts always available, talk over your machinery requirements with your Caterpillar Dealer.

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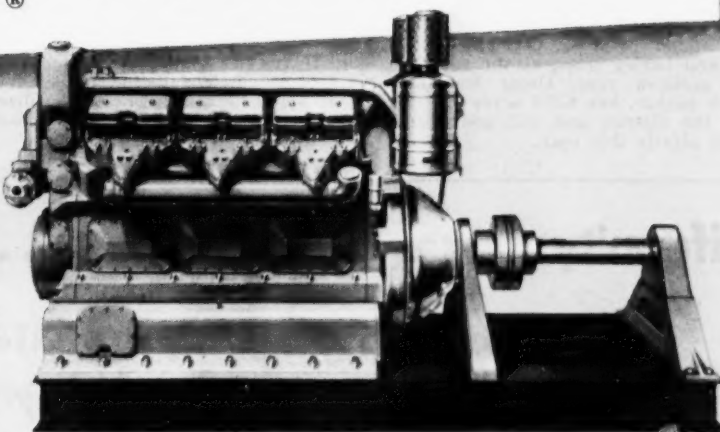
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Raw Land in Mojave Area Placed in Cultivation

Large sections of raw land in the Mojave Desert, Kern County, Calif., are being developed. Discovery that relatively high yields of water are available through wells has contributed to this trend, according to Charles Grimm, Bakersfield, county agricultural commissioner.

Jess Goforth, Fresno cotton and potato grower, has leased 30,000 acres in the area and plans to develop it for cotton and barley crops at the rate of 10,000 acres a year. Oscar Rudnick, livestock packer, has 4,000 acres of cotton in the district and will add 1,500 acres of alfalfa this year.

Fertilizer Research Group Schedule Feb. 20 Meet

The fifth annual fertilizer conference sponsored by the Midwest Soil Improvement Committee will be held in Chicago Feb. 20 with more than 400 persons expected to attend. Z. H. Beers, secretary, has announced. The session is held for agronomists and others interested in fertilizer research.

Dr. Harold Myers, associate director of the Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, will preside. Discussion topics will include the aims of research, fall and spring fertilizer application, methods of fertilizer application and disposition of proposed fertilizer output.

Study of Foreign Aid Scheduled by U.S.

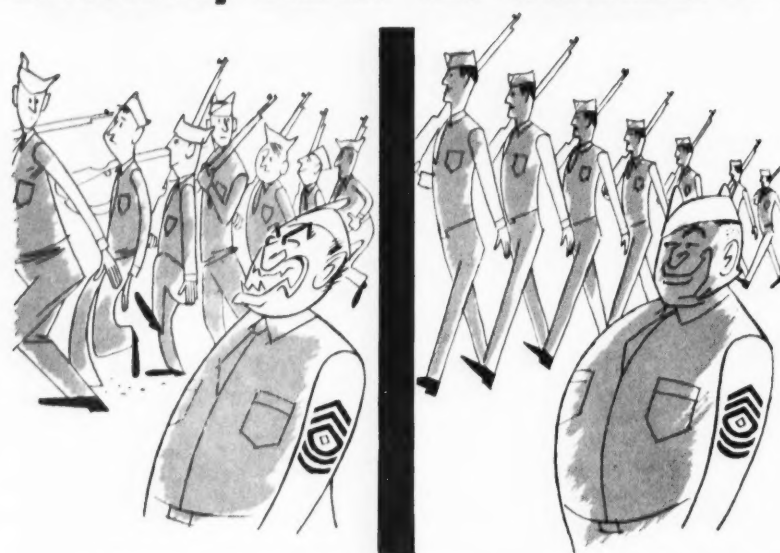
CLARENCE FRANCIS, chairman of the board of General Foods Corporation, has been appointed head of a group of 55 businessmen and financiers to make a survey of U.S. foreign aid programs in 14 countries, Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen has announced.

The businessmen will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the aid programs and of the personnel carrying them out. They will serve without pay but the expenses of their trips will be paid by the Mutual Security Administration.

The business group will divide itself into 11 teams in order to conduct the review. Eight teams will visit Europe to study conditions in Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, Denmark, Greece and Turkey.

In the Far East, separate teams will go to Formosa, the Philippines and the Associated States of Indo-China.

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Pan-American Livestock Show for Texas Fair

The State Fair of Texas will take a new approach in its livestock show presentation next fall with inauguration of the first annual Pan-American Livestock Exposition, Ben Cabell, Dallas, chairman of the fair's livestock committee, has announced.

Aim of the exposition will be to present a complete beef and dairy cattle show along with swine, sheep, Angora goats and quarter horses. Purpose is to help develop a new market for purebred livestock in the countries of Central and South America, a project which was begun successfully last year with widespread Latin American promotion.

Livestock show dates during the fair will include: Beef and dairy cattle, Oct. 10-21; swine, sheep and Angora goats, Oct. 10-18; quarter horses, Oct. 10-18; Shetland ponies and Palomino horses, Oct. 19-25. The State Fair Junior Livestock Show will be held Oct. 19-24.

Benson Stresses Orderly Marketing of Cattle

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has called upon beef cattle producers to follow an orderly pattern of marketing and urged processing and distribution agencies to develop consumer demand for beef.

"The U.S. economy is fundamentally strong," the Secretary pointed out. "Employment and incomes are higher than ever before. This promises more stability in cattle prices, particularly since reductions due this year in the supply of pork will bolster the market for cattle."

"As the department repeatedly has called to the attention of producers, the rapid build-up in cattle numbers has pointed to a somewhat lower level of prices than in 1951 or 1952. Recent breaks appear to be an un-orderly and temporary over-adjustment to what should be a natural reaction to this increase in cattle numbers. We feel that a return to orderly marketing will check the price slide."

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In New Orleans, March 9-10

Cottonseed Clinic Plans Announced

■ **VALLEY Oilseed Processors and Southern Laboratory to sponsor working conference on processing cottonseed and its products.**

Completion of arrangements for holding the second Cottonseed Processing Clinic March 9-10 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, has been announced by C. H. Fisher, director. The clinic is sponsored by the Laboratory in cooperation with the Valley Oilseed Processors Association.

Association representatives will describe operating problems and experiences dealing with cleaning of cottonseed and linters, and members of the Laboratory staff will review major portions of the research program on processing cottonseed and cottonseed products. Ample time will be allowed for discussion.

On March 9 P. R. Dawson, SRRL, is to be chairman of the meeting. Fisher will welcome the processors attending, and W. B. Stone, Swift and Company Oil Mill, Cairo, Ill., president of the association, will make the response.

Included on the March 9 program are the following discussions: "The Research Program of the Bureau on Cottonseed," T. H. Hopper, head, analytical, physical-chemical and physics division, SRRL; "Research on Conditions of Processing Cottonseed to Improve the Quality of Oil and Meal," A. M. Altschul, head, oilseed division, SRRL; "Review of Pilot-Plant Experiments on Relationship of Conditions of Preparing Cottonseed to Processing Efficiency and Quality of Products," E. A. Gastrock, head, engineering and development division, SRRL; "Improvement in the Hydraulic Method of Processing Cottonseed," G. H. Hickox, Engineering Experiment Station, University of Tennessee; and "High Capacity Expeller Operations on Cottonseed," J. W. Dunning, director of research, V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland.

Ralph Woodruff, Osceola Products Company, Osceola, Ark.; M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Company, Houston; and F. M. Wells, technical division, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, will conduct the Tuesday morning program. Woodruff is chairman, Valley Association research committee; Verdery is chairman, sub-committee on cottonseed cleaning; and Wells is chairman, sub-committee on lint cleaning.

The following topics will be discussed: "Definition of Problems," Woodruff; Statement, Verdery; "Recent Developments and Experience in Cleaning Cottonseed," M. D. Woodruff, mechanical engineer, The Bauer Bros. Company, Springfield, Ohio; "Use of Air Separators in Cleaning Bolly Cottonseed," Allen Smith, chemist, Perkins Oil Com-

pany, Memphis; "Developments in Cottonseed Cleaning in Texas," Dick Taylor, general superintendent, Southland Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie, Texas; "Cleaning Seed and Removal of Hulls, Meats, etc., between Linter Cuts," Wells and Verdery; and "Attack on Cottonseed Cleaning Problem on an Industry-wide Basis, Sub-Committee Report, Recommended Program 1953-54," Verdery.

At the afternoon session on March 10 Ralph Woodruff will preside. The program will include a statement by Wells; "Developments in Centrifugal Separators," Lucian Cole, Industrial Machinery Company, Fort Worth; "Use of Pneumatic Linter Attachments," T. P. Wallace, Carver Cotton Gin Company, Memphis, and Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Company, Memphis; "Application of Seed Cotton Cleaning Equipment to Cottonseed and Linters," Francis L. Gerdes, in charge, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory Research and Testing Division, Cotton Branch, Stoneville, Miss.; and "Attacks on Lint Cleaning Problem on an Industry-wide Basis, Sub-Committee Report, Recommendation for 1953-54," Wells, sub-committee chairman.

Reservations for hotel space may be obtained by writing to E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, La. Requests should be in New Orleans by Feb. 26, and anticipated date and hour of arrival should be indicated.

■ **CONGRESSMAN HAROLD D. COOLEY** was selected by Progressive Farmer as 1952 "man of the year in service to North Carolina agriculture."



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World Cotton Production Is Down Slightly

World cotton production in 1952-53 is now estimated at 35.1 million bales (500 pounds gross) or about .5 million lower than in 1951-52, according to USDA. However, crops in the major cotton-producing countries did not vary greatly from those of the previous year. A slight reduction in acreage was attributed to declining prices early in 1952, and a few countries suffered a drought. Estimated yields per acre for the 1952-53 year are slightly higher in nearly all countries than they were in 1951-52.

World production of Egyptian-type cotton (including American-Egyptian) in 1952-53 was about 400,000 bales larger than that of a year ago. Asiatic-type cotton production was down by approximately 400,000 bales, and American-Upland (in all countries) was down by 500,000 bales.

Mexican acreage was reduced 22 percent because of drought and credit curbs. Production is down 14 percent from the previous year.

In South Brazil acreage is reported to be down 18 to 20 percent due to declining world prices at planting time and uncertainty regarding the government's price support program. The crop will be picked after March 1.

In Argentina acreage is reported to be lower than in 1951-52. Other minor changes in Latin American countries counterbalance each other.

In Asia, Turkey's crop increased as a result of improved yields and a moderate increase in acreage. India's production is down because of a drought;

Pakistan's output is up due to improved yield per acre; China's cotton production is smaller than previously estimated with unfavorable weather, early planting and insufficient price incentives being listed as reasons for the decrease.

Shortening, Soap Factory Opened in Malaya

A new industrial plant producing vegetable cooking oils, shortening fats and soaps was recently opened at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, USDA announced. Capacity production will provide sufficient soap and edible oils to meet most of the needs of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak. The company hopes to sell 500 to 600 short tons of glycerine annually to the U.S. American tallow and resin will be imported as raw materials.

Eventually six different products will be made at the factory. Annual output of soap is expected to hit 13,500 tons, half of which will be toilet soap. Cooking oils to meet varying tastes of Indian, Chinese, Malayan and European consumers will be produced, and total tonnage will be from 1,300 to 1,400 per year. Margarine output will total 1,500 tons annually.

Portuguese Experimenting With Cotton Production

The Portuguese government conducted two small, irrigated cotton-growing experiments last season, USDA reports. Results are not yet available, but it appears that Portugal could produce

cotton successfully, since Spain grows cotton near the Portuguese border under soil and climatic conditions which extend for a considerable distance into Portugal.

Portugal's cotton textile industry consumed a record high of 178,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in 1951-52 as compared with 135,000 bales used in 1945-46. Since the government's expansion program was initiated in 1946, heavy purchases of textile equipment have been made.

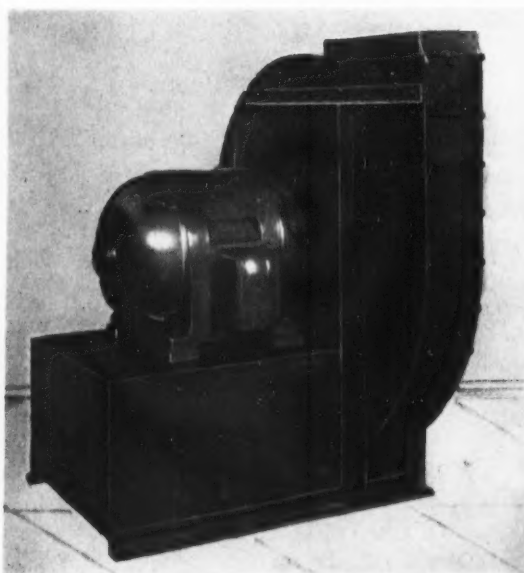
Imports of raw cotton into Portugal for August-December 1952 totaled 84,000 bales compared with only 76,000 bales during the same period a year earlier. Most imports came from Mozambique and Angola.

Turkey Producers Plan Smaller 1953 Output

Turkey growers intend to reduce production eight percent in 1953 as compared with 1952, USDA reports. This is the first year since 1948 that growers have planned a decrease in production, and the 1952 crop of 58,956,000 turkeys was the largest on record.

USDA spent more than \$25,000,000 during the last crop year in buying turkeys at an average price of about 54 cents per pound. Approximately seven percent of the heavy birds produced last year were taken off the market through government purchases. Growers' reports on intentions for 1953 show only a small decrease in heavier breeds but a large decrease in intended output of the lighter breeds of turkeys.

High Speed Seed Cooling



High vacuum can answer YOUR seed-cooling problem! A high-speed Phelps rubber-bladed fan will quickly lower those dangerous temperatures. The Phelps fan shown is capable of developing a vacuum of 36 inches in water. Seed resistance uses only a small percent of this capacity . . . the balance is free to pull cooling air through the seed. Write for full information, specifications, prices.

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MACHINERY COMPANY

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Urge Spring Plantings of Sweetclovers in Texas

Texas farmers who were prevented from planting sweetclovers last fall because of dry weather are urged by Texas Extension Service to include sweetclovers in their spring plantings.

W. B. Coke, associate agronomist, says Hubam and Madrid are two of the best sweetclover varieties and can be planted, where adapted, until April 15. To insure a successful planting, Coke recommends that a soil sample from the area to be planted be sent to a soil testing laboratory for analysis. The analysis will show fertilizers needed and what amounts. Generally, says Coke, from 200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre is recommended for the blackland and other heavy soils of the state. Better results are obtained in the blackland area when the phosphate is applied in bands instead of broadcast, says the specialist.

Sweetclovers are deep-rooted legumes and for that reason, have a decided advantage over other soil building crops. They increase the production of crops which follow them by adding nitrogen to the soil; increasing organic matter in the soil; improving soil aeration; increasing the water penetration and holding capacity; decreasing erosion and by helping to break up clay hardpans. When sweetclovers are planted on land for the first time, the seed should be inoculated.

Plant food, says Coke, can be returned or added to the soil by using fertilizer, but organic matter—and it's mighty important—must be returned to the soil in the form of plant or animal residues. Organic matter makes the soil porous and spongy—a very desirable condition.

Results of experiments and demonstrations show that it pays to include sweetclovers in the crop rotation. At the Temple station, Coke says cotton follow-

ing Hubam, which was harvested for seed, over a period of five years produced 315 pounds of lint an acre as compared to 165 pounds for land continuously cropped to cotton. In the Brazos bottom near College Station, corn following corn produced 28 bushels an acre while corn grown in a 2-year rotation with sweetclover produced 78 bushels an acre.

Cotton yields in the blacklands almost yearly take a beating from cotton root rot. The best method so far developed for reducing these root rot losses, says Coke, is to use sweetclover in the crop rotation plan.

Sweetclovers may be planted alone or with oats. When planted with oats, the oat crop can be harvested by windrowing and then combining. The sweetclover

will continue to grow and can be utilized for grazing or seed production and soil improvement.

British Spinning Industry Facing Labor Shortage

Britain's cotton spinning industry, fighting its way back from a recession which cost thousands of workers their jobs, is facing a labor shortage in 1953. During the first nine months of 1952 the industry lost 22,000 workers, a high percentage of whom were in key positions. As a result a large number of firms will be running at less than 70 percent of capacity. There are now approximately 106,000 British cotton spinners, compared with nearly 124,000 a year ago.



More Margarine Than Butter in 1952

The margarine production report for 1952, issued by the Bureau of Census, confirms earlier forecasts that production of margarine during the 12 months would exceed creamery butter output. Total margarine production for the calendar year 1952 was 1,271,519,000 pounds, 5.5 percent more than the estimated creamery butter production of 1,205,700,000 pounds. Production of colored margarine last year, 1,143,838,000 pounds, was only 5.1 percent below total creamery butter output, says the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Margarine production in 1952 was 22.7 percent more than the 1951 total of 1,036,341,000 pounds of margarine. Margarine production was 937,045,000 pounds in 1950 and 861,762,000 in 1949. The marked gain in production of colored margarine, as a result of favorable legislative changes in recent years, has resulted in an increase for this product from only 177,246,000 pounds in 1949 to 1,143,838,000 pounds of colored margarine in 1952.

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DIVISION OF

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Hibernating Boll Weevils Are Numerous This Year

Surveys in two states indicate that large numbers of boll weevils are hibernating there this winter, USDA reports. In Georgia the average was 1,346 live weevils per acre of surface trash. A survey in Tennessee reports 2,260 live weevils per acre.

Both surveys were conducted late in 1952. The Georgia study covered four areas in that state. Live weevils were found on 84 percent of the farms examined, and the Northwest Georgia samples were consistently high.

McNairy County, Tennessee, was the scene of that state's survey. Out of the 20 fields examined, 19 were infested with the insect.

A. N. White Added to Staff Of Hayes-Sammons Co.

A. N. White, for the past two and a half years Associate County Agent in charge of entomology in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley, has joined the staff of Hayes-Sammons Chemical Company of Mission, Raymondville, and Reynosa.

Thos. B. Sammons, Jr., vice-president, said the addition of White brought to eight the number of entomologists employed by Hayes-Sammons Chemical Company which distributes insecticides and fertilizers in southern U.S., Mexico and Central America.

"We are extremely pleased to announce the addition of a man of White's calibre to our scientifically trained staff," Sammons said.

White, before becoming Associate County Agent, worked for two years for USDA on pink bollworm control. Prior to that he was with a Houston chemical company.

A native of Kaufman County, White is a graduate of Texas A. & M. College; served three years as a Marine line officer in World War II, and is married and the father of year-old twin daughters, Nancy and Peggy.

He joins a staff consisting of Clay Brazeal, Tip Perryman, Art Trolinger, Wesley Best, A. Reyna, Louis Gray and Dick Barry.

• Benson Invited to Cotton Congress

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has been asked to attend the American Cotton Congress meeting in Lubbock, Texas, June 25-27. Senators Lyndon B. Johnson and Price C. Daniel and Representatives W. R. Poage and George H. Mahon, all of Texas, issued the invitation during a Washington interview with the Secretary. Texas agricultural problems, including farm labor, were also discussed.

CCC Considering Bids For Cotton Linters

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that it will consider bids for cotton linters which it acquired under the 1951 cottonseed price support program. The 1951 acquisition totals 136,000 bales, of which about 95,000 bales are second-cut linters.

Offers may be submitted in accordance with the weekly schedule. First offers, submitted to the PMA commodity office by noon Monday, Feb. 16, will be accepted or rejected by the close of business Wednesday, Feb. 18. The same weekly schedule will prevail thereafter. Commodity reserves the right to reject any or all offers received and has given no indication of the price level that may be acceptable. Second-cut linters were acquired by Commodity on the basis of eight cents per pound. The current market for such linters is about 3½ cents per pound.

The three PMA commodity offices are: 120 Marais St., New Orleans 16, La.; 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas 2, Texas; and 333 Fell Street, San Francisco 19, Calif.

Richard D. Griffith Named To Entomology Position

Richard D. Griffith, Texas A. & M. College graduate, has been appointed Associate County Agent, entomology, for Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas, District Agricultural Agent Ted Martin announced on Feb. 4.

Griffith succeeds A. N. White, whose appointment to the staff of the Hayes-Sammons Chemical Company, Mission, Texas, is announced elsewhere in this issue.

Griffith's headquarters will be at the Experiment Station in Weslaco. He received his Bachelor's degree in entomology from Texas A. & M. College and worked with the Texas State Department of Health for several months before returning to A. & M. for graduate work. His Master's degree was taken in entomology, also.

DON'T MISS

our Sixth Annual Cotton Insect Control Issue, to be released March 14, 1953! As in previous years, it will contain state and federal recommendations on insect control, together with articles on all important phases of this subject. Reserve your advertising space *today* . . . and remember, it's the March 14 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Educational Service FEEDING PRACTICES For 1953 Published

■ MEMBERS of NCPA distributing copies of annual bulletin that has built prestige for cottonseed feed products and has become a standard text and guide for nation's livestock producers.

THE 1953 EDITION of the annual Feeding Practices bulletin published by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association has been sent to members of the NCPA, Educational Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, has announced. Mills have received single copies of the bulletin with a letter announcing that additional copies for quantity distribution may be purchased for \$10 per hundred, plus shipping costs, from the Educational Service headquarters, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas.

Reproduced in natural color on the front cover of the bulletin is a photograph of a farm boy and his pig in a field of bluebonnets. The boy is John Hammack, son of an agriculture teacher at Ferris, Texas.

The back cover, also in color, is a scene of sheep at the Upper Mountain Branch Experiment Station, Laurel Springs, N. C.

More than 40 other livestock and poultry scenes illustrate the bulletin's 44 pages, serving to emphasize the feeding information contained in the text. As in the past, recommendations in the publication are based on research and practical experience of livestock and poultry leaders.

● **Efficient Feed Use**—The theme of the 1953 Feeding Practices is efficient feed use which, as pointed out in the frontispiece, "is the real foundation for successful livestock raising and the aim of improvements in breeding, management and feeding."

Revised material in the new edition includes practical information on the value and use of feeds, balancing rations and a table of analyses of major feeds. Special sections are devoted to the management and feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and goats, beef cattle, hogs, poultry and horses and mules.

Of special value to employees of oil mills, as well as to livestock producers and students of feeding, is the material on balancing rations. The explanation and examples given in the bulletin make it an easy matter for anyone to calculate a mixture containing the proper balance of protein and other essential ingredients, using available feeds.

● **Widely Recognized**—No other activity of the cottonseed crushing industry has received wider recognition from leaders throughout the U.S. and many foreign countries than has the publication of this annual bulletin. Requests for each year's edition normally exceed the supply and are accompanied by letters praising the service which the cottonseed crushing industry renders to livestock

producers, teachers and agricultural workers by making the information available.

Often compared with standard textbooks in the livestock field in its value for students, teachers and research workers, the bulletin also is recognized by members of the crushing industry, and their competitors, for its effectiveness in developing and maintaining markets for cottonseed feed products.

● **Distribution Urged**—The staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press feels that the 1953 edition of the Feeding Practices is one of the most attractive and useful that the Educational Service has published since the first bulletin with this name was issued in 1930, and that the widest possible distribution of the publication this year will be of direct value to cotton oil mills as well as a service to those interested in livestock production.

South Plains Gins to Build New Cotton Compress

A cooperative cotton compress at Plainview, Texas, will be ready for use during the 1953 cotton season. M. M. Scott, manager of the Plainview Co-operative Gin, said recently that 18 gins in the area have subscribed to the project and that the Houston Bank for Co-operatives will match these funds to furnish capital of \$550,000 to build the compress and buy the site.

Located east of Plainview, the compress will have connections with cooperative gins at Abernathy, Hale Center, Cotton Center, Plainview, Floydada, Petersburg, Edmonson, Spring Lake, Earth, Dimmitt, Olton, Tulia and Kress.

Officers are Albert T. Whitfield, Plainview, president; R. N. Francis, Kress, secretary; and H. G. Walker, Olton, George Smith, Hale Center, and J. O. Bass, Edmonson, directors.

Atlanta Gets 1954 Council Meeting

The National Cotton Council will hold its 1954 annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga. The Council's board of directors selected Atlanta during the board meeting immediately following the Dallas convention. Dates for the 1954 convention will be announced later.

• 1952 Prison Cotton Worth \$2,390,823

PROOF that modern, efficient methods of cotton production will pay, for public institutions as well as private producers, is provided by the 1952 report of the Texas Prison System showing that last year's cotton production was valued at more than \$2 million.

Under the direction of O. B. Ellis, general manager of the Texas system and former manager of Shelby County Penal Farm, Memphis, Tenn., and Byron W. Frierson, assistant general manager and former County Agent, cotton growing in recent years has been modernized on prison farms. The resultant annual revenue has been an important factor in reducing costs to taxpayers of operating the prison system.

In 1952, the annual report of the State Prison Board shows, 10,980 bales of cotton were produced on 13,135 acres in Fort Bend, Brazoria and Houston Counties.

The total income, including cotton seed sold for cash, cotton reserved for prison textile use, and seed reserved for feed and planting purposes, was \$2,390,823.90.

Prison farmers hung up an even better record in per acre yield. Prison farms in Fort Bend County averaged slightly over one bale per acre, while the rest of the county produced .54 bale per acre. In Brazoria County, four prison farms produced an average of .75 bale per acre, compared with .41 bale for the rest of the county. In Houston County, prison farm production was .83 bale per acre, against .38 bale for the county.

The system will plant 13,250 acres of cotton this year.

Kemgas Process Co. Owner Dies, Firm to Continue

S. B. Jackson, Lubbock, Texas, head of the Kemgas Process Company, died Jan. 31 at his residence. Widely known throughout the cotton industry for the process of delinting cottonseed and method of restoring moisture which he developed, he had many friends who will join The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in extending sympathy to his family and business associates.

Mrs. Jackson and their four sons, who had been actively associated with the business in the past, will carry on the policies which enabled the firm to render efficient service to many customers in the U.S. and foreign countries.

He is survived by Mrs. Jackson; four sons, Lloyd H. of Vernon, John E. of Munday, and Robert L. and Sam G. Jackson, both of Lubbock; and a sister, Mrs. Celeste Gregory of Slaton.

Jackson was born May 21, 1880, at St. Louis, Mo. His youth was spent in that sector, and he worked on Mississippi River boats and along its banks. He went into the territory which later became the state of Oklahoma and was a County Agent after the territory became a state.

He entered the cattle business at El Reno, Okla., and stayed there until 1927. From 1927 to 1936 he was at Iowa Park in Texas. It was there that he developed the Kemgas method for delinting cottonseed. He came to Lubbock in 1936 and established the Kemgas Process Company.

Gains by Cotton Exceed Losses

■ **ANALYSIS** of market trends by Cotton Council's chief economist shows upward trend in domestic utilization.

Cotton has suffered some big losses but made bigger gains in markets for its products, Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist, National Cotton Council, says in a review of the economic outlook of interest to crushers, ginnerers and others throughout the cotton industry. Dr. Horne's review was presented at the recent annual meeting of the Council in Dallas.

"Looking across the board at all our markets in perspective, we see everywhere a changing, shifting picture of active competition — against dozens of materials in hundreds of markets at home and abroad—with a lot of danger spots but a lot of openings for progress," he said.

"We have as much opportunity to continue the upward trend of our total market in the future as in the past."

Dr. Horne cited figures showing that cotton consumption during the 1930's averaged about 12.5 million running bales yearly, consisting of domestic consumption of about 6.2 million bales and exports of 6.3 million.

During the last four crop years the total has averaged 14.1 million bales, including average domestic use of 9.1 million and exports averaging 5.0 million bales annually.

For calendar year 1952 the total of 13.2 million bales consisted of domestic consumption of 9.3 million and 3.9 million bales exported.

• **Strong Domestically** — While there have been ups and downs, the trend of domestic consumption has been strong since the early days of the Cotton Council, Dr. Horne pointed out.

"Since the 1930's we have seen the synthetic fiber industry come of age," he continued. "We have reached and passed that dreaded day when there would be plenty of synthetics available for virtually every market, with some surplus to spare in places. In the 1930's we had a big price advantage over our main synthetic rival, but today this has largely disappeared, even at current levels. In some cases the price advantage has even been reversed and turned against us."

"Despite this combination of dire circumstances, cotton has not lost ground in the total size of its domestic market—cotton has not just held the same ground—cotton has had a gain of 50 percent."

Analyzing the increase of 2.8 million bales in domestic cotton consumption during the calendar year 1952 as compared with the 1935-39 average, Dr. Horne said that about 600,000 bales of the increase consisted of military consumption, but added that military purchases are likely to hold fairly close to this level as long as our present military force continues.

Another 400,000 bales of the increase

was attributed by the Council economist to exports of cloth manufactured by domestic mills but sold abroad. While import barriers by many countries present a grave problem in this field, the U.S. does have a strong and natural place in the textile export market, he said.

• **Industrial Market Problems** — In the general field of domestic industrial markets, cotton has its problems, Dr. Horne emphasized. Since the 1930's the total off-take of cotton in industrial uses has not increased at all, though industrial production has more than doubled.

"In some of our industrial uses, cotton finds little advantage in the fact that it is the best all-round fiber, with the largest assortment of good qualities ever found in one fiber at the same time," he said. "Some industrial needs are for specialty fibers, selected or engineered for a few special qualities almost regardless of the others. Largely for this reason, it is sometimes easier to find another suitable material with a price advantage over cotton in the industrial than in the apparel or household fields. Research is very vital to cotton in the industrial uses, but sometimes it has an uphill job to do. Promotion can sometimes be decisive, but at other times the price handicap is too great."

"We recognize the industrial field as a critical one, where the need for the Council's efforts is very great. Some of those efforts in the past (as in bags and awnings) have served to bolster very large markets. Some of our hardest-won results are not in markets we gained, but in markets we didn't lose. Facing the future, we see that in the industrial uses we have on our hands a terrific competitive struggle. In some of our industrial outlets, cotton has already suffered large losses. In our remaining industrial market for some 2.4 million bales, there are important uses in which we now have a strong competitive position

tion and important uses in which the present odds are against us."

• **Apparel and Household Gains** — Apparel and household uses dominate the picture in the domestic civilian market today more than they have before for a long time, he pointed out. Whereas industrial uses ranked first among the three main parts of our domestic market in the 1930's, apparel uses now rank first and household uses second.

"Cotton consumption in household uses has risen by 900,000 bales since the 1930's. In its share of the total household market, cotton has yielded no ground to competition. It has continued as the dominant fiber in sheets, towels, draperies, bedspreads, and a number of other household uses. We have gained nearly a quarter of a million bales in all-cotton rugs alone."

"In the clothing uses, our record is even more heartening. It was here more than anywhere else that people back in the 1930's thought the synthetics were going to take charge. We did lose some ground to them for a few years, as they exploited their easiest markets. But today it can be reported that for five full years cotton has not yielded an inch to competition in its share of the total apparel field. We hold just as big a percentage of that market today as we held five years ago. As the total market expands, our market expands. Our domestic apparel market accounts for another 900,000 bales more than in the 1930's," Dr. Horne said.

• **Outlook for Future** — The cotton industry has resisted losses and made gains because we began with a wonderful fiber which was too little appreciated, big improvements have been made in the quality of the fiber and its products, and because the fiber has been given a lot of the promotion it deserves, Dr. Horne added.

In the light of past trends and facts that can now be seen about the domestic market, Dr. Horne expressed the belief that the 1952 figure of domestic consumption of 9.3 million bales is pretty close to the level which can now be regarded as "normal."

He emphasized, however, that this "normal" is by no means a figure that we can take for granted, because "in the competitive struggle among fibers which lies ahead, there is real danger of a net loss for cotton as well as a chance of net gains."

• **Cottonseed Products** — Reviewing the market for cottonseed products, Dr. Horne brought out that research, education and promotion are just as significant here as on the lint side of the picture.

"Our cottonseed has had to find expanding markets in the face of new and growing competition which is just as intense as the competition for the lint cotton," he continued. "This rising competition has been mainly from other vegetable oils, from wood pulp and from other sources of livestock feed."

He commented specifically only on cottonseed oil, which normally provides half or more of the total value of the seed, saying:

"The oil has long found its big outlets in edible products. Against other vegetable oils, cottonseed oil has quality advantages which have caused it to do very well in salad oils, mayonnaise, and related products; but it also sells at a price premium which has caused it to

USDA Will Buy Twins — Bovines Only

The Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, is in the market for twin calves. Feeding experiments with six pairs of identical twins in 1950 and 10 pairs in 1951 have been so encouraging that a third group will be purchased for further study.

In the feeding trials one twin gets a limited ration while the other gets a full ration. Results thus far show that calves fed a ration sufficient only to keep them from losing weight will later grow both rapidly and economically.

Breeders within 200 miles of Washington, D. C., who have identical twin calves and who wish to sell them at a slightly better than market prices to USDA, should write to Dr. C. F. Winchester, Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md. The calves should be not more than four months old. Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn breeds are preferred, but grades or crossbreds of any of these or other breeds will be considered.

sustain heavy losses in shortening. If we set margarine aside and look at the other uses for our oil, we see that they formerly provided 92 percent of the market, but in 1952 they provided only 73 percent of it. You see where we would have been except for that other market which our industry has been opening up through the removal of trade barriers and which it has been expanding through promotion—the market for margarine. It grew from eight percent of our oil off-take in the earlier period to 27 percent in 1952. Surely we have a long way to go yet in developing our margarine market. And we now see new market frontiers opening to us, for the same kind of program, in other uses such as frozen desserts."

• **What Will Consumer Do?**—Dr. Horne concluded with a statement that much depends on general business conditions in any short-term period, and that the main question is what the consumer is going to do.

"The consumer still does two-thirds of all the ultimate buying that is done in this country. He or she has more ability to save or spend today than ever before. When the other one-third of the Nation's market begins declining, will consumer buying also decline? If so, we can look out! Or will consumer buying turn upward and start promptly to absorb the new flood of consumer goods that the Nation will have to produce in order to keep its capacity employed. If so, we might largely avoid a recession and push right on up to a new standard of living in this country that would put even the present one to shame. There's the crux of the matter, although there are plenty of other factors to complicate it," he said.

"No one can now be sure of the answer, but plenty of people are doing things now that will influence the answer. American business is getting ready with the strongest bid for higher consumer spending in our history. The nation now has a three billion dollar research program, much of it devoted to making new and better products to appeal to the consumer. Seven billions of dollars were spent last year on advertising. Both in research and advertising, the total expenditures are now about four times what they were before World War II, and in both there will be further expansion in the year ahead. That's the best thing that anybody can do to avoid a recession.

"Cotton has a big place in that picture. About one-twelfth the Nation's total market for consumer goods takes the form of cotton, cottonseed, and the products thereof. In our campaign for stronger markets through research and promotion, we can have a big part in keeping the economy on an even keel. And the avoidance of a real depression is vital to our free enterprise system, vital to our international position, and vital to the markets on which our industry depends."

Flaxseed Stock Holdings Continue Downward

Twenty-seven million bushels of flaxseed in storage on Jan. 1 are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. This is six percent less than last year's total of 29 million bushels. This trend is a continuation of reduction in stock which started after 1950's peak holding of 42 million bushels.

• San Joaquin Cotton Weeded by Geese

At least one San Joaquin Valley hatchery man is capitalizing on the fact that the goose family loves weeds, the pestiferous Johnson grass included. Quentin C. Allyn, Fresno County, Calif., is hatching goose eggs for farmers who want them to eat the Johnson grass in cotton fields.

Common practice is to use from two to five birds to each acre during the growing season. Since geese tend to stick to relatively small areas, they will keep their own area clean of weeds through the season. Allyn says that the original cost of \$3 each for six-week-old geese can be recovered by selling the birds at the end of the season. Current market prices in the Valley are from 40 to 45 cents per pound and goose feathers sell at nearly \$2.50 per pound.

U. S. Soybean Stocks Total 224 Million Bushels

Soybean stocks in all positions on Jan. 1 totaled 224 million bushels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. This amount is slightly larger than in 1952, and it is the second largest total on record.

Farm stocks, totaling 82 million bushels, while larger than in most years, are about a fifth less than on Jan. 1, 1951 and 1952. Record stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses are estimated at 48 million bushels. Also included in the totals are 13.4 million bushels in terminals, 79.9 million bushels held at processing plants and one million bushels owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in transit to ports.

Current stocks indicate a disappearance of 71 million bushels. Soybeans processed in the October-December quarter were reported at 65.9 million bushels. Considerable quantities were exported, small amounts were used for feed, and some 1952 crop beans were processed before Oct. 1.

New Water Sources Found Around Vernon, Texas

Additional supplies of ground water have been discovered near Vernon, Texas, the Interior Department and the Texas State Board of Water Engineers report. Located in Northwestern Wilbarger County, the 73 billion gallons of shallow ground water were discovered by test drilling.

Chemical quality of the water is satisfactory for general use, except in small areas where it has been contaminated by oilfield brine. Officials believe that at least some of the water can be captured for practical use.

D. G. Hobbs, Retired Texas Ginner, Dies Feb. 8

D. G. Hobbs, Lubbock, Texas, a retired cotton ginner who had operated gins in Lamb County for 20 years, died Feb. 8 in Wichita Falls. Funeral services were held Feb. 9 at Lubbock.

Survivors include his wife, two sons, Earl B. Lubbock; and D. G., Jr., Pharr; one daughter, Irene Hobbs, Los Angeles, Calif.; two brothers, J. E., Plainview; and R. L., Muleshoe; and five sisters, Mrs. Victor Scherer, Weatherford; Mrs. J. T. Slover, Paducah; and Mrs. George Shearer, Mrs. Bell Thomas, and Mrs. John Bussey, all of Fort Worth.

Tennessee Hereford Group Organizes, Sets Goals

The new Tennessee Hereford Association plans to promote the beef cattle educational and research program in the state, sponsor a "Hereford Week" this summer featuring field meetings and publish a Tennessee directory of purebred Hereford producers.

These goals were set at the Association's organizational meeting at Nashville, Jan. 23, with 95 Hereford producers in attendance. W. F. Smith, Limestone, was named president.

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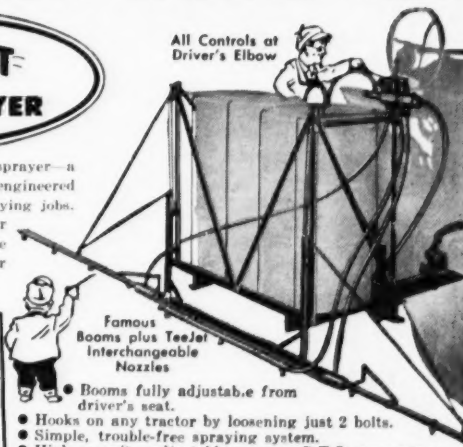
Here is the complete farm sprayer—a versatile multi-purpose unit engineered for many weed and insect spraying jobs. It introduces expensive sprayer features into the low price range—it's America's most popular farm sprayer.

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Cotton Gin Diesels

(Continued from page 20)

driven unit. The results are overheating of shafts and rapid wear.

A new engine is usually delivered with "ship-away" oil containing a high percentage of rust inhibitor. This is NOT a break-in oil. It is meant ONLY for storage purposes and it must be replaced by the grade of oil recommended by the engine manufacturer before the engine is put under load. The correct grade of lubricant will meet all the requirements of temperatures and job conditions.

A common problem in cotton gin installations is providing proper cooling for the engine. If a radiator is used, there will usually be considerable difficulty in locating the engine where the air will be clean at all times and still have the power plant correctly placed in relation to the units to be driven. The radiator must have a good flow of air at all times if it is to do its job of cooling.

Here's how important the radiator's task really is. The heat produced by fuel combustion in an engine is dissipated approximately this way: one-third of it becomes horsepower; one-third is passed off as exhaust, and the remaining third must be dissipated through the cooling and lubrication systems. Most of this third must pass off through the radiator.

The suction fans most commonly used on engines are the most efficient and require the least horsepower to operate. Blower fans push the air, and require more horsepower to drive them. Primary use of blower fans are in installations where it is necessary to lower temperatures in the interior of a building. When a blower fan is installed on an engine, the radiator does not get the cooler air at first, and so the cooling is not as efficient as that provided by a suction fan.

Of course, the ideal cooling set-up for a cotton gin engine is a cooling tower and a closed engine cooling system. Here's the way it works. Water from the engine is circulated through a system of coils inside the cooling tower. A spray of water in the tower passes continually over these coils to aid in cooling. This spray is provided by an auxiliary pump driven by the engine.

Clean air for the diesel engine to breathe is all-important. Diesels are easy on fuel but they suck in a tremendous amount of air for efficient combustion. Air cleaners are almost like radiators in that they need a constant, plentiful supply of clean air.

Even though an oil bath type of air cleaner will collect dust and dirt, lint will accumulate on the mesh of the screens. Lint cannot be washed out. Once it accumulates on the air cleaner screens, the screens must be replaced. However, in an emergency, the lint can be burned out of the screen. Usually, this treatment damages the screen, and so this is strictly a temporary measure.

When a cooling tower is used, it is possible to hook up an extension on the air cleaner intake so that the air is drawn from inside the cooling tower. With this type of intake, the engine is assured of a constant and plentiful supply of washed air which has plenty of moisture content and is ideal for diesel engine operation. Pipe length of the intake set-up is not important, but the pipe sections should be joined in such a way

that the pipe interior is smooth, and there should be no sharp bends. Also, a flexible connection must be used at the air cleaner to eliminate all possibility of leakage caused by vibration.

Location of fuel storage is always important. Fuel must be kept free from any kind of contamination, and fuel lines should have flexible connections to the engine so that vibration cannot damage the connection and cause leaks. This applies to both intake and return pipes.

Once your cotton gin engine is installed and working, a maintenance program must be followed to keep the power plant in good operating condition. Engine manufacturers all have a recommended maintenance procedure, and it makes good sense to follow these programs to the letter. A regular maintenance program means that your engine will deliver the power and performance you paid for when you purchased the unit.

When replacements are necessary, be sure to use only factory-engineered parts such as fuel and oil filter elements. These parts are designed for use especially for the engine by the manufacturer, and they are recommended for one purpose—to give your engine long life and efficient operation.

In the off season, cotton gin engines must be placed in what amounts to "dead storage." The procedure to be followed depends largely on the length of the storage period and all precautions recommended in the owner's manual should be followed. These will include draining of the cooling, lubricating and fuel systems and allowing the engine to run a short while to circulate the recommended preservatives in the separate systems.

Before starting the engine again, the engine should be thoroughly inspected to see that all component parts are secure-

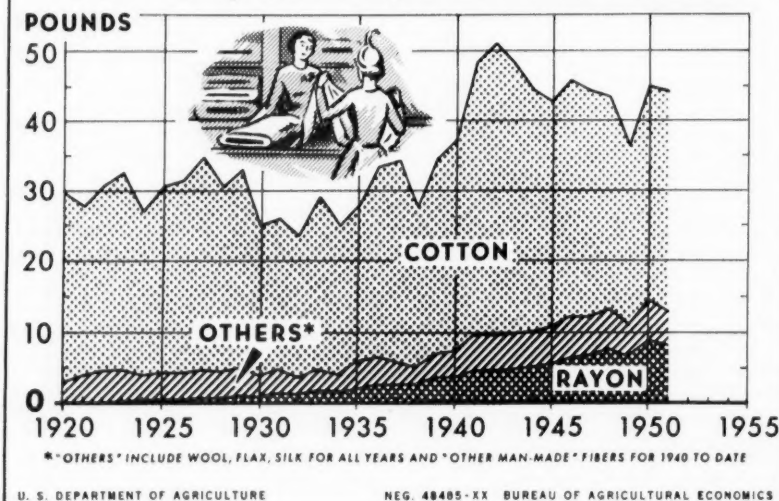
ly mounted. Fan belt tension should be checked, and as easy way to determine whether the tension is correct is to use the "thumb test." If tension is correct, the belt can be depressed from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to an inch midway between the pulleys.

Lubrication of the entire engine with the recommended grade of oils is the next step, but all preservative oil must be drained from the crankcase before new oil is put in. The owner's manual should be followed in every respect. Cooling and fuel systems must be checked and cared for in the prescribed manner, and the owner's manual will also instruct owners to inspect the electrical system at this time.

We have talked a great deal about owner's manuals in this discussion, but it is almost impossible to lay too much stress on the importance of following these guides. They are prepared with the utmost care by the engineers who design and build the engines, and almost every conceivable problem is discussed and solved in these booklets. Generally speaking, you can't go wrong following the instructions in your engine owner's manual, and if you follow them to the letter, your engine will do its best work for you.

Proper care of your cotton gin engine doesn't take much time or effort, and since the power plant is the difference between a gin that works efficiently or lies idle, it's wise to spend the time and effort necessary to keep the unit in top working condition. You paid for economical power and dependable performance when you bought your cotton gin diesel. One way to insure that you'll get your money's worth is to take reasonable care of the engine. If you do, you'll find it will take care of you by delivering the power you paid for throughout a long working life.

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- 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw linters—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meats purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PR08pect 5958.

FOR SALE—One 30" Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, complete with starters. Excellent condition. Priced to sell.—Southland Feed Mills, Box 6666, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 25-ton French screw presses, rolls, filter, 25-ton solvent plant. Low prices for quick sale.—Farm Bureau Coop. Assn., Inc., 442 N. Limestone St., Springfield, Ohio.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Murray gin, complete, fuel oil burner, Continental all-steel press, Continental condenser and separator, 75 h.p. Westinghouse electric motor. Contact H. C. Coward, Aiken, S. C.

FOR SALE—1946 steel 60 down-draft Lummus condenser, lint flue, and connections for four stands.—Frankstown Gin, Booneville, R. 2, Miss.

FOR SALE—One 14" Wichita steel bur machine with 14" 3-cylinder after cleaner. One 14" Lummus center feed steel bur machine. One 14" Stacy steel bur machine with long and short by-pass conveyors. One 12" Murray center feed steel bur machine. One 10" Lummus steel bur machine with 3-cylinder after-cleaner. Two 52" 4-cylinder Continental steel incline cleaners. Two 50", 5-cylinder wood incline Hardwicke-Etter cleaners. Four 66" Continental double "X" huller feeders. Five 66" flat belt super Mitchells. Five 60" flat belt convertible Mitchells. Five 54" V-belt super-Mitchells, equipped for drying. 5-80 saw Lummus LEF feeders. One 70" Lummus side discharge steel condenser. One 72" Continental side discharge condenser. One 70" Lummus steel up-discharge condenser. One 60" Continental steel side discharge condenser. One 72" old style Murray steel down discharge condenser. One 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner. 5-80 d.c. Continental F-3 brush gins. 5-80 d.c. Continental F-2 brush gins. 4-80 Lummus automatic steel gins. One 80-saw Murray glass front and roll dumping gin. One 52" Continental steel separator. One 4-80 Gullett conveyor-distributor with change bale hoppers. One set Lummus seed scales. One set Fairbanks seed scales. One Lummus ball bearing trumper. One 1 15/16 Hill clutch. One Continental up-packing steel press, ram and casing.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—At my warehouse: 1-Paragon steel bound press, complete ram and casing. 1 E.J. trumper with kicker complete, all connections. 4-80 saw Continental F-2 double moting brush gin stands, V-belts, driven from saw cylinder, roll density indicator with picker roller fronts, also reclaiming fronts, steel brushes, and lint flue. 4 Continental Master Double X extractor feeders, V-belt and four drum after cleaners, automatic feed, steel trough and 9 in. conveyor. These stands and feeders used as a unit or will sell separate. 1 heavy duty horizontal Murray pump. 1 Murray automatic packer with kicker, V-belt driven. Burners, tower dryers, rock catchers, condensers, droppers, bur machines, wood and steel, rams and casings, steel sills, ball telescopes, steel elevators, fans, bearings, hangers, new saws and brushes for any make gin. Buying and selling good used gin machinery.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Hiway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—Two 10-foot Hardwicke-Etter wood frame ball bearing bur extractors, rebuilt like new. Four 70-saw, 53" Mitchell steel ball bearing F.E.C. standard extractors. Five Continental 80-saw model "D" Double X extractors. Five 80-saw Murray loose roll, steel, glass front gins. Reconditioned belt driven hydraulic pumps. New and used hydraulic rams and casings. One 3-stand Mitchell conveyor-distributor. One 6-cylinder 43" Stacy all-steel cleaner. One 50", 4-cylinder Continental steel ball bearing incline gravity cleaner. One 52" Murray "MS" steel dropper. One 50" Continental steel dropper. One set Fairbanks double hopper seed scales. One 1 1/4 million B.T.U. natural gas heater for cotton drier. One 2" galvanized blow box separator. Also new "WA-TEX" "Government type" lower driers, 81" and 10" shelf spacing. We are headquarters for new Phelps fans of all sizes. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 automatic Lummus gin outfit, downpacking press, L.E.F. feeders, Waukesha engine. Will sell cheap. Contact B. P. Tunnell, write or phone, Wills Point, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete Murray 4-80 saw gin machinery with Blewett cleaning feeders and electric motors. Good running condition, operated this season. Shortage of cotton and pink boll worm in this area prohibit operating longer here. Simpson Gin Company, Box 191, Nacogdoches, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental Triple X extractor feeders. 5-80 Gullett multiple extractor feeders. 1-80 Continental Munger brush gin. Lummus steel-bound down-packing press, swinging doors. Carter automatic seed scales. All above in good condition.—Write Box "BA," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 441, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 165 h.p. LeRoi gas engine, butane equipped, 2,000.00; one Hardwicke-Etter rotor lift, like new, \$400.00; one hydraulic press pump, Continental upright, \$400.00; three F.E.C. Mitchells, ball bearing, flat belt, each, \$200.00.—West Elevator-Cotton Gin, Checotah, Okla.

FOR SALE—To be moved—at bargain prices. 5-80 saw Murray 12" huller air blast gin stands with quick roll dumping fronts. 6-60" Mitchell standard units. 1 3-80 saw all steel lint flue. 1 3-80 saw Murray all steel double conveyor-distributor. 1 VS type all steel Murray separator. 1 set Fairbanks seed scales with full capacity beam. 1-50" all steel up-draft condenser. Will sell all or any part of the above equipment. Address all inquiries to C. F. Stephens, Manager McCleskey Oil and Peanut Mills, Americus, Ga.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, compresses and oil mills. If interested in buying or selling any of these it is to your advantage to investigate what we have to offer. Specializing in gin sales only offering those priced right and make money. Call, write or wire Industrial Sales Company, phone 5-8555, M. M. Phillips mgr. or J. C. Hibbetts, salesman phone 5-0398 day or night. P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 double moting Lummus gin stands. 4 MEF feeders (1945 model), ginned only 10 M bales. 4-80 steel conveyor distributor system. 1 45" fan. 2 40" fans. Seed scales. Wood box press and trumper. Transmissions, shafting, bearing stands, etc. All above equipment in first class condition, can be bought at bargain. Act quick.—Miller Trading Co., Evergreen, Ala.

FOR SALE—Two gins to be moved. One 5-80 all-steel Murray gin complete, 150 h.p. motor and dryer. All-steel building will come down and can be put back up in sections. \$17,500.00. One 3-80 Continental gin complete with 165 h.p. Twin City engine without building, \$4,000.00.—Morgan Gin Company, Wm. Morgan, owner, 6 South Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla., Office phone—Central 2-1924. Resident Jackson 4-7977.

FOR SALE—4-60" super Mitchell machines and drier. Ginned only 3,000 bales, \$4,000.00 f.o.b. Marietta, Oklahoma.—Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas. Phone RI-1393.

FOR SALE—3-80 Lummus all-steel gin. Mitchell feeder cleaners. Hardwicke-Etter cleaning equipment. Wood steel-bound press. New LeRoi engine. Gin complete with all-steel buildings, \$15,000.00.—Nuyaka Trading Co., Nuyaka, Okla.

FOR SALE—1945 model all-steel up-pack Centennial press, with ram and cylinder, and 3 cylinder horizontal Murray pump. Farmer's Co-op Association, Snyder, Okla.

FOR SALE—At Sacrifice—3-80 saw Murray gin outfit, complete, less press end, but including gin stands, condenser, lint flue, separator, distributor, seed scales, all fans and transmission and Mitchell 60" Super Units with Super-Jems. To be moved.—Charles H. Kitchens, Gough, Georgia.

FOR SALE—4-80 Pratt Continental brush gins. Double X feeders. Belt distributor. Two 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaners. 60" steel condenser. Steel tramper. Wood steel-bound press. Triple pump with idler pulley. 22" Hove 10 ton scales, steel sills. Will sell with or without buildings.—Lamar Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Gullett cotton gins complete. One with 3 and one with 4 gin stands. Will sell all or substantial part at sacrifice price.—For details, write The Latreille Estate, Inc., Jennings, La.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray air blast gins, glass fronts, quick roll dump, ball bearing, direct connected. Air blast fan and lint flue. 75 h.p. electric motor ball bearing slip ring complete with starter. Continental triplex belted press pump. Gins with new fronts have ginned less than 2,000 bales. Very cheap.—R. C. Kobel, 114 North 25th, Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—Four 60" Mitchell Standard Units. Also 6-cylinder Twin City engine. All in perfect mechanical condition.—Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Texas, Phone L.D. 17.

FOR SALE—To be moved: One 2-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin complete with 23 shelf drier, bur extractor, 2 cleaner units, Mitchell cleaner feeders, roll heaters, mote rollers, condenser ample for 3 or 4 stands, E-J tramper, press, three 1000 gallon butane tanks and power units for 3 or 4 stand gin. This is practically new equipment, only 2725 bales ginned in it.—J. E. Little Estate, Wm. S. Little, agent, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE and removal from present location, 4-80 Continental gin with Super Mitchells, 24-shelf tower drier, all steel D-P press, lint cleaners, 240 h.p. General Motors twin diesel engine, complete with office, cotton houses, seed house, butane tanks and other appurtenances.—Write Box "SN," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus double moting gins with full length seed and hull conveyors under gins, gin couplings, air blast pipe and fittings and complete tail shaft assembly, price, \$3,200.00; one 4-80 saw complete lint flue system with bevel connections and supports, price, \$400; four Thermex extractors with supports, V-belt drives from saw shaft, hot air manifold and piping, moist air suction piping and temperature gauge, price \$2,600.00; one 4-80 saw Lummus single conveyor distributor complete with hoppers and overflow shield, price, \$650.00; one 10-ft. long Lummus hull separator cleaner (bur machine) with supports, platform type catwalks, ladders and guard rails, overhead countershaft assembly with hanger bearings, price, \$1,800.00; one 8-ft. wide 4-cylinder horizontal Lummus cleaner with supports, dirt hopper and discharge hood, price, \$900.00. The above machinery is only four years old and in excellent condition.—Jack Robbins, c/o Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Scotland Neck, North Carolina.

COTTON GINS FOR SALE—4-90 saw Continental, M-M motor, all steel building and machinery. 5-80 saw Continental, electric power, iron clad building, steel machinery. 4-90 saw Hardwicke-Etter, electric power, all-steel machinery and building. 4-90 saw Cen-Tennial, electric power. All these gins in irrigated area near Lubbock.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE to be moved—5-80 Cen-Tennial gin, Mitchell standard feeders, iron clad building, electric power, natural gas drier.—Hutto Cooperative Gin Co., Hutto, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Used Mitchell Jembo cleaner. R. H. Alexander, Scott, Arkansas.

WANTED—All-steel or steel-bound press including packer, must be in good condition, and worth the price asked.—Mesquite Co-Operative Gin Co., Mesquite, Texas.

WANTED—4-80 saw F-3 Continental brush gins, all-steel air line cleaner, two 72" cleaners.—Orb Coffman, Goree, Texas.

WANTED—5-80 Super Mitchells or Hardwicke-Etter extractor feeders. 5-80 Murray roll-dumping late type fronts. One 14' or two 10' all-steel bur machines. Must be in good condition. State price in first letter.—Write Box "DB," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Salesman—now calling on cottonseed oil mills to handle sugar bag cloth for wrapping cotton bales in conjunction with other items you are now selling.—Belmont Burlap Bag Co., 2719 N. Edgemont St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

MAINTENANCE MAN with years of experience desires connection. Will gladly furnish references.—W. J. Allison, 923 West 12th St., Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

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ENGINES AND MOTORS—From Waco stock, we offer one 150 h.p. model J1-1335 Buda natural gas or butane power unit, completely reconditioned, at \$2,250.00. A real bargain for someone. Also, one 80 h.p. model 32 Fairbanks-Morse cold starting diesel engine. Available in Texas: Six 360 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse cold starting diesel engines in good operating order. Two of these are model 32 engines. One D13000 Caterpillar diesel power unit, \$2,500.00. In stock one 60 h.p., 2200 volt, 900 r.p.m. slip-ring motor with controls, \$750.00. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. motor with base, less starter, \$475.00. One 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 220/440 volt, 900 r.p.m. motor with base and starter, \$250.00. New Buda engines and power units for all purposes.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

PRICES FOR DELTAPINE 15—A Blue Tag Cotton Planting Seed: Less ton lots, \$9.75 per bag; ton lots, \$185.00 per ton; carlots, \$175.00 per ton. Prices f.o.b. Hollandale, Miss. All prices subject to change without notice up to the date of shipment. All seed mechanically delinted and treated with recommended seed protectant. All seed packed in even weight 100 lbs. new printed burlap bags. All bags bear Blue Tag issued by the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association.—The Hays Co., Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—One Model NE, Type E, 8x9 six cylinder Twin City engine. One Model 1210-12A Minneapolis-Moline engine, rebuilt and guaranteed, natural gas or butane. Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—General Motors diesel power unit, 120 h.p., excellent condition.—Phone 319, Jess Ward, Rosenberg, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 h.p., 900 r.p.m., 2200 volt electric motor, with controls, new condition.—Phone 142, Joe Clyde Wessendorff, Richmond, Texas.

FOR SALE—Calkins Slurry Treater for Cottonseed. Used very little. Excellent condition.—Easley Oil Mill, Easley, S. C.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse 140 h.p. diesel engine, model 32, style VA. Good condition, must be moved. Also, 125 h.p. boiler.—Boonville Ice Co., Box 487, Columbia, Mo.

Apply Early for Classing USDA Urges Farmers

Cotton farmers interested in obtaining cotton classification and market news services under the Smith-Doxey Act in 1953 should apply for the services as soon as cotton has been planted and well in advance of the ginning season if they are to receive the maximum benefits from the services, USDA states.

Any group of producers organized to promote the improvement of cotton which adopts a variety of cotton, files an application, arranges for sampling and meets certain other requirements for its members is eligible for these services.

Supplemental Feeding Is Widespread in Texas

Supplemental feeding of cottonseed cake and other protein concentrates, as well as roughage, continued over practically all of Texas during the first part of February, USDA reports. Winter weeds and grasses are coming along very slowly over the eastern half of the state, and in the western portion most ranges are bare of feed. In southeastern and south central areas small grains are supplying fair to good feed.

Wreck Injures G. E. Swann, Kills S. D. Barrow

Many friends throughout the ginning and allied industries will regret to learn of critical injuries suffered by George E. Swann, Dallas, district manager, Waukesha Sales & Service, Inc., and the death of Samuel David Barrow, Waco, salesman for San Antonio Machinery & Supply Co., in a traffic accident Feb. 10 west of Waco.

They were riding together, returning from a business call on a cotton gin owner, when the accident occurred on a highway slick from a heavy mist.

Swann was reported still to be in a critical condition at Providence Hospital, Waco, at the time this was written.

• Texas Mechanization Increases in 1952

CONTINUED PROGRESS during 1952 in mechanization of production and other improved cotton practices in Texas is reported by Fred C. Elliott, Extension cotton work specialist.

Last year Texas farmers used pre-emergence chemicals on 7,754 acres for early weed control and herbicidal oils as a post-emergence spray for weed and grass control on 2,303 acres. These developments promise lower production costs and cleaner fields for mechanical harvesting, says Elliott. Research workers are conducting tests with many other chemicals and within a few years, the most expensive single hand labor item in producing cotton—hand hoeing—may be a thing of the past.

Farm tractors, 26,000 of them, were equipped last year with rotary hoes. This attachment, says the specialist, is a labor saver and in areas where chemical control of weeds and grass is not practical can be used for early season cultivation and control of competing vegetation.

Elliott says the number of mechanical cotton harvesters continues to increase. Last year, 1,122 spindle-type pickers operated in 74 counties, mostly in the Lower Valley, Gulf Coast, Blacklands and Pecos and El Paso areas. This is an increase of 355 over 1951. Stripper-type harvesters, 14,270, were used in 119 counties in the High Plains, Rolling Plains and upland Blackland areas of the state.

All of the progress made was not limited to the greater use of machines and chemicals. Elliott says county agricultural agents in 175 counties assisted 45,000 farmers in fitting cotton into a balanced farming program. Despite the prolonged drouth, cotton was planted by 28,000 farmers following fertilized legumes. The damage from root rot was lessened in 79 counties by farmers who followed soil building practices recommended by Extension Service workers.

Insect control measures were carried out by more than 100,000 producers on 5,800,000 acres of cotton.

Drouth in Six-State Area Threatens Wheat Crop

Unless adequate moisture comes, the entire winter wheat crop in a six-state area south and west of Omaha, Neb., may be smaller this summer than the Kansas crop was last year, R. I. Cross, Santa Fe Railroad agricultural agent, said in Amarillo, Texas, recently.

• Chick Growth Helped By Cottonseed Meal

"I BELIEVE we can say that some cottonseed meal in the chick ration has growth-promoting properties not supplied by other protein supplements," reports Professor C. L. Morgan, head of the Clemson College Poultry Department, Clemson, S. C., as a result of his most recent cottonseed meal experiments.

Professor Morgan's experiments were conducted in cooperation with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association and individual members of the cottonseed crushing industry.

Professor Morgan added that this increased growth rate has been noted in practically every test made with cottonseed meal when used along with other protein sources at the South Carolina Experiment Station.

NCPA Educational Director A. L. Ward points out that this report represents an immediate dividend to the cottonseed crushing industry from its current cottonseed meal nutrition research program. These findings indicate that even with the type of cottonseed meal which is being produced in commercial mills now, the cottonseed crushing industry has an opportunity to increase its sales to feed manufacturers for use in chick rations and should exploit this opportunity in its educational sales promotion work.

Ward calls attention to the fact that, encouraging as these findings are, the greatest progress in developing the potential market in poultry and swine feeding will come when the research program has advanced to the stage that cottonseed meal may be used in unrestricted quantities in those rations. That is the primary objective of the program.

Increased Dairy Farming Seen for Mid-South

An increase in dairy cow population in the next few years in the Mid-South was predicted recently by Martin Zook, director, Memphis Chamber of Commerce agricultural department. The cotton situation and sharp drops in beef cattle prices were listed as important factors.

"There isn't anything in the picture to indicate that cotton will rise above support prices in the next few years," the Memphis man said in explaining the predicted shift to dairy farming.

Dallas Cotton Shippers Name 1953 Officials

J. M. (Jack) Craugh was elected president of the Dallas Cotton Association at the annual meeting on Feb. 4. He succeeds M. H. Miller. Other officers selected are J. S. Edmundson, vice-president; Earl Edwards, W. D. Harvey and Bruce James, directors; and K. G. Hunt, secretary-treasurer.

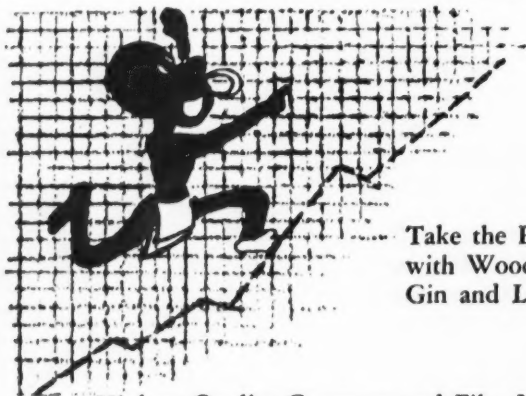
• Photoelectric Unit Grades Cotton

A PHOTOELECTRIC reflection meter is being used at the Cotton Research Laboratory of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, to check the color and grade of cotton. The Laboratory is a project of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. The device was found to grade the cotton for color alone with 94 percent accuracy and for grade with 87 percent accuracy.

Working to prove to manufacturers that machine-stripped South Plains cotton would come out white, Research Associate Dr. Lyle Hessler noted that machine-picked cotton contained three variables: trash present, graying due to weathering and stains produced by frost.

Values were established by taking readings with the photoelectric meter from each of the cotton samples in a USDA grade standards box. The meter, with green, amber and blue filters, was then used to check 146 samples of cotton, using each of the three filters. Averages of the readings were obtained for each sample.

Color determinations were also made on the cotton as it was processed, including an open boiling in sodium hydroxide and a bleaching. All of these checks were made after the test unit had first been calibrated against two enameled plaques. In checking the results of the grading, a tolerance of less than a grade was considered reasonable.



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1 1/2" Duplex Gummer Files, Roachback and Standard. Made of high grade steel for Wood's Duplex Machines, these same gummer files are also available for other makes of portable machines. When ordering, specify your make of machine. When ordering for Wood's Duplex Machines, specify make of gin.



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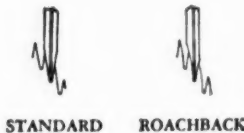
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Fits any gin or linter saw 9" to 12 1/2" in diameter. Five heads adjust to variations in diameter or alignment for dual side dressing and pointing. 248 lbs. Other Models available: 14X, 28X, and 33. Machines may be equipped for use on 176 saws.

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• Missouri Research Priorities Listed

FIVE priority projects to receive additional emphasis during 1953 were selected by workers at the recent Delta Research Clinic at Portageville, Mo., sponsored by the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association. Research workers from the University of Missouri, MCPA research committee members, County Agents and technical representatives of chemical companies attended.

Commenting on the priority projects, T. A. Haggard, MCPA research committee chairman, who acted as moderator at the clinic, said, "We must pool our ideas and attack problems from both a scientific and practical approach. Farm-

ers and research workers can greatly accelerate the over-all research program by giving special attention to certain priority projects."

Fertility was named as first in importance to Missouri Delta farmers. Dr. George Smith, soils specialist, University of Missouri, agreed to expand fertility projects to include all major soil types in Southeast Missouri. Why some crops such as soybeans sometimes fail to respond to fertility treatment and the possibilities of growing two crops on the same land during a single season will also be investigated.

A project for breeding and discovering earlier varieties of cotton adapted to soils and climatic conditions of Missouri's Delta was listed as the number two project. University of Missouri Field Crops Specialist William Murphy listed ways and means of accelerating work now underway. One step was to assign specific responsibility for variety breeding and testing at the Sikeston Experimental Field.

Weed and grass control was listed as third in order of importance and this year's project will pay particular attention to resistance of broad-leaf vines to weed control chemicals. The project will also include tests with different fertilizer rates to determine plant resistance, if any, to weed control chemicals used in connection with fertilizer applications.

Insect control was listed as fourth in importance. Farmers at the clinic expressed the opinion that thousands of dollars are being wasted in needless spraying for insects. In other cases farmers have lost, materially, because they failed to spray at the proper time. The University of Missouri's department of entomology agreed to intensify its efforts through surveys and other means to determine actual insect damage and properly advise farmers as to the use of insecticides.

Defoliation was listed as the fifth project, and it was unanimously agreed that some way of hastening maturity of cotton must be found.

Maxwell Williams, New Madrid County, and H. D. Ficklin, Mississippi County, both farmers and members of the MCPA research committee, led the discussion on "Research Projects and Problems in Order of Importance."

A review of research work in Southeast Missouri was given by William Murphy, Chester Foy, Norman Brown, and George Smith, all from the University of Missouri.

The clinic was concluded by a discussion as to how research workers and farmers can work together in speeding up the over-all research program. Chairman Haggard emphasized the need for alerting consumers and off-farm groups to the need for increasing programs in research and marketing. Haggard said, "Research means lower production costs to the farmer and lower food and fiber costs to the consumer."

While no definite plans were made at the clinic, it is expected that farmer meetings, such as the weed and grass control meetings conducted in February 1952, will be held as a means of bringing the findings of the Research Clinic to the attention of farmers in the Delta area.

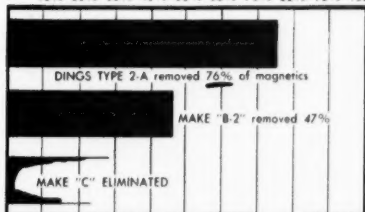
■ DR. A. E. DARLOW has been named dean of the college of agriculture and vice-president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, effective Feb. 1, succeeding DEAN W. L. BLIZZARD who is retiring.

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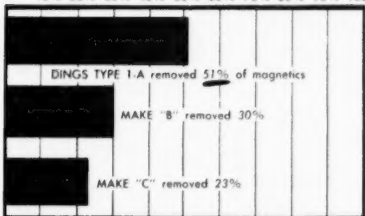
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Wins Crushers' 4-H Club Award in North Carolina

Winner of the 1952 4-H Club Dairy award, given by the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, is Edgar



EDGAR FELTON DAVIS

Felton Davis of Wayne County, Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer of the association, has been notified. Crushers have been giving the \$150 annual scholarship to North Carolina State College for 20 years. L. R. Harrill, North Carolina Extension 4-H

leader, announced the selection of the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, Goldsboro, for the scholarship.

Davis has completed 28 projects in seven years of club work, starting his dairy herd in 1946 with a registered Guernsey calf bought with money earned by doing odd jobs. He and his brother formed a partnership and now have 10 cows, a Grade A barn and electric milkers.

He showed the grand champion steer at Wayne's fat stock show; won a free trip to visit paper mills at Georgetown, S. C., as a result of his forestry projects; won two free trips to the State Farm and Home Electric Congress and a gold watch as territorial winner in this program; won second place in the state soil and water conservation demonstration contest; and has been county winner in various projects 11 times.

In addition to serving as president of his local 4-H club and treasurer of the county council, he also is outstanding in his church, Grange, Boy Scouts, Glee Club, Beta Club, and other school groups.

• East Texas to Have Seed Fumigation

C. B. SPENCER, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has notified oil mills of a plan for the fumigation of planting seed in the newly infested pink bollworm areas of East Texas. The plan has been worked out by representatives of the Extension Service, Texas Department of Agriculture and USDA.

"While the program, this spring, is strictly a voluntary one, we urge that every oil mill manager in the East Texas area cooperate in making the program a success," Spencer said.

The agreed procedure will be:

1—County Agents will handle the educational phase of the planting seed program, arrange for central fumigation sites, and to work out schedules with the farmers to bring their seed to such sites for fumigation and to pick the seed up again after fumigation.

2—Before planting time farmers will be expected to feed or sell to oil mills all seed not held for planting. The farmers are to sack and tag (with tags furnished by the Pink Bollworm Control Authorities) all seed to be fumigated. They will bring the seed to the point designated by the County Agent and stack it on the pile to be fumigated (about 25 tons of sacked seed can be fumigated with each shot with an exposure period of 12 hours). After tarpaulin has been removed following fumigation, the farmers are expected to remove the seed promptly, so that the space can be used for the next 25-ton lot to be fumigated.

3—The Pink Bollworm Control Authorities will provide the tarpaulins, the fumigant, and identification tags. The Project Authorities and the State Department of Agriculture personnel will do the actual job of fumigation. Local pink bollworm district inspectors will be available for each county at any given time.

4—All fumigation must be completed before planting time for each county; in most instances this will mean during the month of March.

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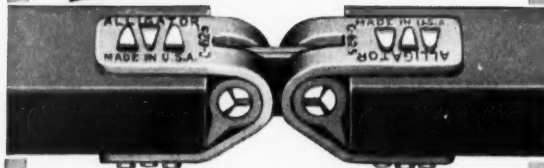


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Now you can fasten V-belts
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V-BELT FASTENERS



Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

At New Orleans, May 4-5-6

Oil Chemists Plan Annual Meeting

■ **TECHNICAL** sessions will feature papers of wide interest. Social events scheduled for men and women.

Technical papers of wide interest are planned by the program committee for the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society which will be held May 4-5-6 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, according to



JAMES A. KIME is general chairman of the convention committee for the American Oil Chemists' Society convention in New Orleans. Kime is technical assistant to the director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Carroll L. Hoffpauir, New Orleans, publicity chairman.

There also will be a number of social events for both men and women attending the meeting.

James A. Kime, technical assistant to the director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, is general chairman of the convention committee; and T. H. Hopper, head of the Laboratory's analytical and physical division, is in charge of the technical program.

Other members of the convention committee are Mrs. C. H. Fisher, ladies' program; J. J. Ganucheau, entertainment; W. S. Singleton, golf; R. M. Persell, registration; A. F. Freeman, hotel reservations; and E. A. Gastrock, treasurer.

Requests for hotel reservations should be sent directly to A. F. Freeman, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, La. Those requesting a reservation are asked to indicate the date of arrival and of departure, their first and second choice of hotel, and type of room desired.

President of the society is E. M.



T. H. HOPPER, head of the Southern Laboratory's analytical and physical division, is the member of the AOCS convention committee who is in charge of the technical program.

James, technical adviser to the board of Lever Brothers Company, New York City; vice-president, Procter Thomson, associate director in charge of process standards, Chemical Division, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, T. H. Hopper; and treasurer, J. J. Vollertsen, retired chief of chemical research development for Armour and Company, Chicago, Ill.

Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, is executive secretary.

■ **DR. MAURICE S. SHAHAN** has been named director of the USDA Plum Island Animal Disease Research Institute to be located on Plum Island in Long Island Sound to conduct research on the foot and mouth disease and other livestock diseases.

Ginners' Problems Told To Many Texas Farmers

To help cotton farmers understand the problems of ginners, E. H. Bush, Texas Extension Service cotton gin specialist, presented information on new developments in cotton mechanization to 18,540 farmers and businessmen at 128 meetings during 1952.

Bush points out that changes in cotton production methods and the spread of the pink bollworm have created new problems for ginners. Gin machinery manufacturers, he adds, are turning out equipment with more capacity that is more efficient and, when properly handled and adjusted, produces a quality bale of cotton. Many Texas ginners are using this equipment, and also seed sterilization and bur and trash disposal equipment in pink bollworm areas.

Bush reports that the practical worth of a newly designed green boll and rock trap was proved during the last ginning season. (This equipment, designed by the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., and installed by the Wilemon Gin Company, Maypearl, Texas, was the subject of an article in the Dec. 6 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

Last year four training schools for cotton gin operators were held in Dallas in cooperation with the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and the cotton gin machinery manufacturers. Techniques of gin operation and maintenance were given to the 428 ginners who attended the two-day schools. Safety and accident and fire prevention were stressed by the engineers from the machinery firms who were instructors. Schools will be held again during 1953, Bush has announced, on May 4-16 in Dallas.

Bush believes that a program which makes both producers and ginners aware of related problems will continue to lead to improvement in getting the cotton from the fields in a more desirable condition and a quality bale of cotton on the platform.

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ARKANSAS



G. L. NOBLE (left), director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, discusses the new National 4-H Alumni Recognition Program with S. L. Nevins, president, Mathieson Agricultural Chemicals Company, of Little Rock, Ark. Mathieson is the donor of awards in the new program.

Deserved Recognition

Honors for Former 4-H Club Members

■ MATHIESON CHEMICAL is donor of awards to be made in National 4-H Alumni Recognition Program.

Former 4-H Club members who have followed the principles and ideals of 4-H Club work in becoming leading citizens will be honored for the first time this year through a new award program, according to G. L. Noble, director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

This national 4-H Alumni Recognition Program will provide two awards at the county level in all participating states, four state awards, and eight people, four men and four women, will be chosen for national honors including all-expense trips to the 1953 4-H Club Congress. Donor of awards is Mathieson Chemical Corporation of Baltimore, Md.

"Those who are close to the 4-H movement have long felt that such a program would be most fitting," Noble stated. "Almost every adult who has been a 4-H member is quick to acknowledge the worth of the 4-H program in fostering personal growth and development. We believe the new Recognition Awards will encourage former Club members to continue their interest in 4-H. And it will also provide present-day youth with living examples of dependable, purposeful citizenship."

Noble pointed out that not only agricultural leaders but other leading citizens in all walks of life came up from the ranks of 4-H. Many of our public officials, businessmen, publishers, clergymen and others, he said, were 4-H members and, frequently, they have continued to influence the expansion of 4-H activities.

S. L. Nevins, president of Mathieson Agricultural Chemicals Company, a division of the donor company, expressed his organization's gratification in its participation in the program.

"There is no more important social service for business to perform," he said, "than to assist in the development of our youth, and the farm youth of our country is one of our most vital groups. We must look to them to protect the future of our agricultural economy, and to supply much of the leadership for our country. Recognition of former 4-H boys and girls who have made notable contributions should be an inspiration to farm youth of today. It should add new significance to the many hours these youngsters are devoting to 4-H projects."

Edward Jones Resumes Post As Agricultural Agent

Edward Jones, Yorkville, Tenn., who was state commissioner of agriculture in the previous administration, has resumed his duties as agricultural agent for the Illinois Central Railroad. With headquarters at Memphis, he will work in several states served by the railroad.

A former 4-H Club and Future Farmer of America member, Jones established artificial insemination associations in Kentucky, West Tennessee and South Mississippi.

Compress, Warehouse Men To Hear Former Dean

William H. Smith, president, National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, has announced that Clarence Manion, former dean of the college of law, Notre Dame University, will be principal speaker at the association's sixteenth annual meeting to be held in New Orleans, April 13-14.

Dean Manion's latest book, "The Key To Peace" has been widely acclaimed by critics as an inspiring restatement of the basic principles which make the American way of life. He is also author of six other books including, "American History" and "Liberty and the Police Power."

"We are delighted that Dean Manion has accepted our invitation to appear on the program. He is one of the most effective public speakers of our day and his message will be an inspiration to everyone who hears it," Smith said.

Officials of NCC & CWA predict a record attendance at the two-day meeting.

New Book:

DESCRIBES LINK-BELT HELICAL GEAR DRIVES, ADVANTAGES

Helical gear drives—their advantages, fields of application and correct selection—are discussed in a new, illustrated 16-page Book No. 2451, just released by Link-Belt Company.

Full-page cross-sectional views show in detail the design and construction features of both the double and triple reduction types. Installation photographs picture typical installations.

All factors governing correct selection are described in detail. The right drive



for any application can be chosen readily, because horsepower ratings for all drives, in all ratios, for various input speeds, are shown in tabular form.

Load classes for 170 types of machines, arranged alphabetically from agitators to windlasses, are tabulated. Other tables give the maximum overhung loads for drives of various sizes. Principal dimensions of the various drives are shown.

Link-Belt helical gear drives are made in a range of sizes for capacities from fractional to over 100 horsepower and ratios up to approximately 300 to 1.

Book No. 2451 will be sent to any interested reader on request. Address Link-Belt Company, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

• Cotton Maid Heading West on U.S. Tour

MAID OF COTTON Alice Corr, following scheduled visits to Miami, Birmingham, New Orleans and Houston during the first half of February, is heading west on her tour of the U.S., Canada, Europe and Latin America. Her itinerary includes stops at Dallas, Feb. 16-18; El Paso, Texas, Feb. 19-20; Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 23-25; Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 26-March 1; San Francisco, Calif., March 2-3; Fresno, Calif., March 5; Bakersfield, Calif., March 6; Omaha, Neb., March 9-10; Cleveland, Ohio, March 12-13.

On March 16, the Maid will return to New York City to board an Air France plane for a visit in Paris and three other European capitals. She will return to the U.S. on April 3 to make the second half of her U.S. tour with appearances at:

Spartanburg, S. C., April 6-7; Charlotte, N. C., April 9-10; Philadelphia, Pa., April 13-15; Boston, Mass., April 17-18; Washington, D. C., April 22-24; Columbus, Ga., April 27-28; Atlanta, Ga., April 30-May 1; Jackson, Miss., May 4-5; St. Louis, Mo., May 7-8; Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Cotton Carnival, May 11-16; Denver, Colo., May 21-22; Des Moines, Iowa, May 25-26; St. Paul, Minn., May 27-28; Chicago, Ill., May 29-June 3; Detroit, Mich., June 4-6.

After her visit to Detroit, the pretty cotton emissary will cross the border into Canada, visiting Montreal June 11-12; Toronto, June 15-16; and Hamilton, June 18-19.

The final phase of the 1953 tour will take the Maid to several Latin American nations. She is scheduled to leave Miami on Braniff's "El Conquistador" for a month's visit in Central and South America, concluding the tour with her return to the U.S. July 20.

Maid Alice is the fifteenth girl to make the cotton goodwill and fashion tour sponsored annually by the National Cotton Council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival, and the Cotton Exchanges of New York, New Orleans, and Memphis.

Stewart & Stevenson Named Climax Texas Distributor

With the appointment as Texas distributor for Climax Blue Streak engines, Stewart & Stevenson Services, Houston, has marked another milestone in its steady growth as a sales and service organization in Texas for industrial power users. The appointment for Climax engines was effective Jan. 1, 1953.

"We are very proud to add Climax Blue Streak engines to our line of industrial equipment," Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager of Stewart & Stevenson Services, said. "We will practice the same sales and service policies in connection with the Climax engines that have enabled us to become the nation's largest distributors of General Motors diesel engines," he added.

Addition of the Climax Blue Streak line of engines does not conflict with the General Motors, Chrysler Industrial, or any other engines now sold and serviced by Stewart & Stevenson Services, Manning pointed out. The addition of the new line of engines just serves to complete the range of power requirements for Texas industries in both diesel, gas, gasoline, and butane, he added.

Climax Blue Streak engines will be sold and serviced by Stewart & Steven-

son branches throughout Texas, and the line of Climax engines will make available to the natural gas or butane user a complete range of engines up to 600 horsepower. Although the franchise agreement was effective Jan. 1, complete stocks or parts probably will not be available through all Stewart & Stevenson branches until some time this month. However, present owners and prospective will be provided top parts and service facilities immediately by the Stewart & Stevenson organization.

• Dairymen Plan Fight On Vegetable Oils

REPORTS from Washington and other parts of the country indicate that representatives of the dairy industry are planning another fight against vegetable oil foods, similar to the efforts which restricted margarine for so many years over much of the nation and still hamper margarine in some states.

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers Association and long a leader in the fight against margarine, is quoted as saying that the dairy industry has "a fighting year ahead."

A New York producer has suggested that farmers finance a \$30,000,000 advertising program to "tell the public the facts about dairy product substitutes and imported dairy products."

Dairy producer groups are reported planning to bring pressure from all parts of the country on federal and state legislators for stiffened legislation and regulations on vegetable oil foods and imported dairy products.

Some dairy leaders feel that continued efforts for restrictive legislation are the wrong approach to the solution of the industry's problems. Lyman McKee, president, American Dairy Association, recently said: "You can't legislate what people are going to eat."

More would be accomplished, these leaders believe, by concentrating on constructive advertising of the merits of

dairy products, herd and pasture improvement and greater efficiency in production. It has been suggested that breeding for the future should aim toward increased volume of milk and less butterfat, and that the traditional pricing of milk according to butterfat content be abandoned.

Feeds Sheep from Plane

Charles W. Stoddard, Salt Lake City, Utah, regularly feeds his sheep from an airplane. In 45 minutes he can feed 1,000 sheep by flying at an altitude of less than 100 feet and dropping concentrated feed pellets from the plane. He got the idea from the government's aerial feeding of livestock during the snowstorms three years ago.



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Extension's Golden Anniversary

(Continued from page 10)

Congress and state legislatures have since enacted, have made it possible for any American boy or girl, man or woman, living on the farm or ranch to get practical information and assistance with his or her problems.

• **Extension Work Today** — After 50 years, the demonstration which began at Terrell has spread until Extension Service activities reach more than 4½ million farm families. Two million boys and girls are members of 4-H clubs. Three million homes are using practices carried to them by home demonstration workers.

Since Extension began many new facilities have been developed for placing information in the hands of the farmer, his wife and children. Many other agencies, both public and private, serve agriculture today. All of them owe a debt to Extension.

This is not meant to imply that Extension is without fault. Extension leaders recognize, above everyone else, that its ranks include bad and indifferent workers—as well as thousands of devoted leaders who, through many personal sacrifices, have come to rank with the preacher in rural communities as the source of counsel and wise leadership. Whatever pettiness and politics there have been in Extension, they are far outweighed by the great good that is being done by so many overworked, underpaid men and women who devote

their lives to Extension because they share the vision that Dr. Knapp had when he instructed early Extension workers to:

"Develop the resources, increase the harvests, improve the landscapes, brighten the homes and flood the people with knowledge about helpful things."

You May Be Surprised

Questions to Test Your Tax I.Q.

■ **KNOWING** the answers may help you face that federal income tax that confronts all of us at this time of the year.

Come the Ides of March—comes also federal income tax time. Do you know your federal taxes—what they can do to you—what you can do to them? Try this three-minute tax quiz. (Editor's note: three minutes if you're an expert.) It is based on material furnished by the American Institute of Accountants, the national professional society of certified public accountants. (Answers to the quiz—some of which may surprise you—will be found further along in this article.)

1. Your son worked for you in the business last summer, and you paid him a total of \$591. He also won \$10 in

an advertising slogan contest. You can—

- Take a full \$600 dependency exemption for him.
 - Take a half exemption.
 - Take no exemption.
2. While on vacation with your wife last summer, you entertained several men you do business with. Is this—
- Deductible as a business expense?
 - Not deductible, since you were vacationing?
 - Deductible only if you and your wife file a joint return?
3. You made a non-business loan of \$2,000 to a friend last March, and he promptly disappeared, leaving absolutely no trace. You can probably—
- Deduct the full amount as a bad debt on your 1952 return.
 - Deduct only half of it.
 - Take no deduction at all.
4. You earned more than \$3,600 in your business. The social security tax is—
- Not levied on your own income.
 - \$81, paid with your income tax return.
 - \$54, paid to the Social Security Board.
 - \$54, paid with your income tax return.
5. Which of the following contributions is not deductible?
- Your local Community Chest.
 - The American Legion.
 - A political party.
 - The YMCA.
6. You failed to take all your allowable

IF YOU ARE NOT A FAR-SIGHTED PERSON DON'T READ THIS!

But if you are thinking about your Bagging needs now, one of the first things you'll check on will be the new Southern Star Bagging Bale that's 1/3 smaller than former bales, saves you storage space and labor, transportation and storage costs!

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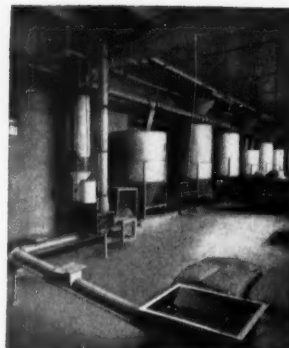
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Another Tough Material Handling Problem Solved by HAMMOND Screw-Lift



Installation at Ronzoni Macaroni Co., plant in Brooklyn—one of America's largest Macaroni manufacturers.

Features: Dust-tight, compact, fast, clean. Saves space, offers easy access to interior of conveyor—requires a minimum of operating labor.

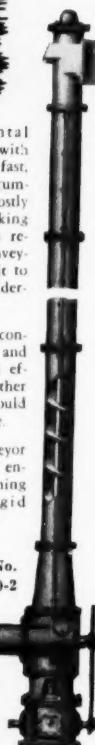
Hammond Horizontal Screw-Veyor coupled with Screw-Lift makes a fast, clean job out of a cumbersome, slow and costly hand operation—taking Macaroni Flour from receiving point and conveying and distributing it to storage tanks a considerable distance away.

Result—production considerably increased and the job accomplished efficiently which no other type of conveyor could equal in performance.

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deductions on your 1950 return. You can—

- a. No longer file a claim for a refund.
- b. File a refund claim as late as 1954.
- c. Stop worrying, since you will get a refund automatically.

7. Your wife works for you in your business. She—

- a. Is required to pay social security.
- b. Is not subject to social security.
- c. Can choose whether she does or does not want social security coverage.

8. In December, you spent \$1,000 for built-in bookshelves and wall-to-wall carpeting for your office, on which

your lease has three years to run. You can—

- a. Deduct the \$1,000 on your 1952 return.
- b. Amortize the cost over the next three years.
- c. Depreciate it over the life of the furnishings.

9. There are a few leaks in the shingle roof of your office building, so you construct a new tile roof. Taxwise, the cost is—

- a. Deductible as a repair.
- b. Deductible in the current year as an improvement.
- c. Depreciable—a portion deductible each year of its useful life.

10. In determining your taxable income, which of the following taxes you pay is not allowed as a deduction?

- a. Real estate tax.
- b. State income tax.
- c. State inheritance tax.
- d. Motor vehicle license fee.

Answers to the Quiz

1. c. Your son's prize here would be considered taxable income. That raises his total income to \$601, and he cannot qualify as a dependent of has income of \$600 or more.
2. a. The amounts spent should be deductible as business expenses, if you kept a careful record which lists them in detail, and shows clearly that the entertainment was with a predominating business motive and not merely reciprocal, or incident to the vacation.
3. b. A non-business bad debt is a capital loss. And you can take only \$1,000 a year in capital losses—unless you can apply them against capital gains. You are allowed to carry over unused losses for five years; better get expert advice.
4. b. Assuming your income is classified as self-employment income (see tax instructions) and is not from engaging in an exempt profession, a tax of 2 1/4% on the first \$3,600 is due with your income tax return—so you owe \$81.
5. c. You cannot deduct contributions to an organization which spends a substantial part of its time on lobbying or political propaganda.
6. b. In this case, you can file a claim for refund within three years from the date your return was due.
7. b. If your wife works for you, you are not supposed to pay social security taxes on her salary, nor is she supposed to make her contributions.
8. b. On leased property, you normally spread the cost of improvements over the life of the lease.
9. c. The roof is an improvement, not deductible currently like ordinary repairs. Its cost is deductible as depreciation spread over its estimated useful life.
10. c. Inheritance taxes are not deductible. The others listed are deductible.

McCurdy Named Head Of Shell Chemical

Jan Oostermeyer, president of Shell Chemical Corporation, this week announced his intention to retire May 31 after 36 years of service with various

Shell companies. He will be succeeded by R. C. McCurdy, now general manager of the Royal Dutch Shell companies in Venezuela.

Oostermeyer's career, which has embraced a wide variety of positions in many parts of the world, included more than 20 years in China. In 1939 he became assistant to the president of Shell Chemical, since 1929 a pioneer in the petrochemical field. In 1941 he became vice-president, and in 1942, president. He will remain in an advisory capacity with the company until the end of the year.



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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- Feb. 16-17-18—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, P. O. Box 226, Dunn, N. C., executive secretary.
- March 1-2—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta. For information write: E. J. Swint, president, Jonesboro, Ga.
- March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore

Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

- March 23-24-25—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

- March 23-24-25—Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 25-26—National Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

- April 6-7-8—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

- April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

- April 15—Oklahoma Gin Operators School. Altus, Okla. For information write: C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

- April 20-25—1953 Gin Operators Schools for Arkansas and Missouri ginners. Memphis, Tenn. April 20-21, Continental School. April 22-23, Murray School. April 24-25, Lummus School. April 27-28, Hardwicke-Etter School. Additional

dates to be announced later. For information write: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Assn., Blytheville, Ark.

- May 4-5-6—American Oil Chemists' Society forty-fourth annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

- May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty-seventh annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 731 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- May 4-16—Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

- May 18-19—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

- June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

- June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty-ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

- June 8-9—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

- June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

- June 25-26-27—Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

■ JACK WHETSTONE, Dallas, secretary, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, asks that those planning on attending the association's annual convention wait until they receive blanks from him, later this spring, to make hotel reservations. The convention will be held June 7-9 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston.

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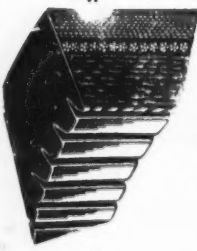


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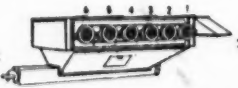
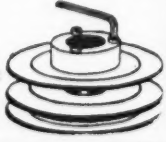
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—Roaring Springs, Texas—



E. E. MOSS, Roaring Springs, Texas, was born in San Augustine County, April 1, 1900, but moved to West Texas in 1911. He has been active in the ginning industry since 1911 and in business for himself since 1924. His father, stepfather and wife's father were ginners, and two of his three sons, James and Hoyle, are actively associated with him in the management of the Red Ball Gin. His third son is Dr. Ennis E. Moss, Jr., an eye specialist in Lubbock.

He has contributed a number of inventions to the ginning industry, including the Moss Dual Lint Cleaner, a cotton dryer for seed cotton and a trouble signal to detect slippage in belts and warn the ginner.

Moss has served as a director of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, member of the executive committee of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, mayor of Roaring Springs, on the Motley County School Board, and as a director of the Gullett Gin Company. He is a Mason and member of the Lions Club.

New Peanut Butter Foods Liked by Consumers

Two new peanut butter products, "Peanut Snack" and "Peanut Spread," have been favorably received by consumers in a Georgia marketing experiment. A recent USDA report states that there are indications that availability of the new foods in stores would increase over-all sales of peanut products.

Formulas for making the two products are given in the report, "Peanut Snack and Peanut Spread: Potential New Products," and the two foods may be made and sold by anyone under these names or other names. The report may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. Cost of production is approximately the same as that of peanut butter.

Peanut Snack was made in orange, maple and chili flavors and packed in eight-ounce rolls for slicing. Peanut Spread was made in orange, maple and chocolate flavors and packed in eight-ounce jars. The latter product spreads more easily than peanut butter.

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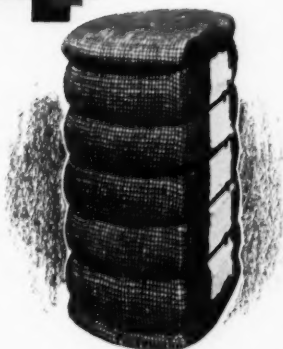
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New Filtration-Extraction Plant for Mississippi

The first of a newly developed line of "packaged" filtration-extraction plants for the solvent removal of oil from cottonseed and soybeans has been ordered from the Lukenweld Division of the Lukens Steel Company by Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company, Jackson, Miss., it has been announced jointly by the firms.

Designed at the Coatsville (Pa.) engineering headquarters of the Lukenweld Division, the new plant is based on development work by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in which Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company and Osceola Products Company, Osceola, Ark., cooperated. It will have a capacity of 150 tons of cottonseed or 75 tons of soybeans daily and is scheduled to be in operation by June 1953 at Greenwood, Miss.

Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company is an important processor of cottonseed and soybeans (the firm operates 14 plants of varying capacities in the Cotton Belt). "The economies of these new packaged units," Lukenweld states, "now permit crushers to consider the well-known advantages of solvent removal of oil for smaller plants whose capacities (under 300 tons per day) are not large enough to warrant the adoption of some other solvent-extraction processes."

Speaking for Lukenweld, J. Frederic Wiese, vice-president in charge of Lukens' sales, explained that the economies of the units stem largely from two facts:

"In process engineering the actual cost of designing is rarely in direct proportion to the size of the plant. Most frequently the smaller units require all of the deliberations needed for larger ones and the percentage costs of sound design thus represent an added handicap in economical small plant construction. By standardizing this new process into a series of popular-sized packaged plants (75, 100 and 150 ton/day) Lukenweld has spread this initial design expense over many units. The economies of the Lukenweld-design enable the operators of small plant units to compete with the low capital investment and unit processing costs of the large mills."

The new plant in Mississippi will be able to process soybeans as well as other high oil-content vegetable seeds. Through processing these other materials in off seasons, many smaller operators can now exploit the recognized economic advantages of materially extending the processing season.

Lukenweld-designed units are planned to dovetail into present cottonseed oil plants arrangements. Each unit consists of the complete equipment necessary for oil extraction which can be installed between existing crushing rolls and meal sacking equipment. While the amount of equipment supplied is dependent on the operator's present installation, the "package" makes full use of existing delinting, dehulling, crushing and cooking equipment as well as buildings.

Concerning the total market for the Lukenweld-designed plants, Wiese estimated that "probably more than half of the cottonseed oil plants currently in operation could benefit from the installation of these packaged extraction units."

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Charlotte, N. C.



R. E. EVANS, Charlotte, N. C., was born in Smithville, Ga., Feb. 11, 1888. After completing high school, he attended the Georgia - Alabama Business College at Macon. In 1908 he joined the organization which is his present employer, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., at their Macon plant and two years later he was transferred to the general manager's office in Atlanta. Two years later he went to Augusta as cashier, traveling man and assistant manager. He has been manager of the Buckeye mill at Charlotte since 1918.

In 1930 he entered the cotton ginning business and now operates gins at Statesville, Mooresville, Lincolnton and Concord, N. C. and Clover, S. C.

He married Ethel Wilson in 1921 and they had two sons, the elder of whom lost his life in training as a fighter pilot.

Evans has been chairman of the board of stewards of Hawthorne Lane Methodist Church for 15 years, and has served on the board of managers of the Methodist Home for the Aged, the executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and in other industry and civic organizations.

Verticillium Wilt Study Slated to Continue

Verticillium wilt, the soil-borne cotton disease common to the northern half of the Delta in Arkansas, affects all of nearly 500 cotton varieties tested by the University of Arkansas' Agricultural Experiment Station in the past two years.

Some of the varieties made satisfactory yields in spite of the wilt. These varieties give promise as foundation breeding material from which tolerant varieties may possibly be developed. This study will require a number of years for development; meanwhile, other phases of the research will be continued.

Under the leadership of Dr. V. H. Young, department of plant pathology, and Dr. J. O. Ware, department of agronomy, other phases of the study include the roles of temperature, soils, plant nutrition, and certain cultural practices on the severity of the disease.

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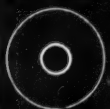
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Mechanization in Tennessee

(Continued from page 16)

ing counties, there is a growing number of farmers purchasing one- and two-plow tractors. These tractors are purchased for general farming operations. Land preparation machines, combination planters, cultivators, rotary hoes, insect sprayers, and many other machines are either purchased with them or added later.

These farmers are finding that the man hours can be brought from 120 down to 97.8 hours in such operations as land preparation, cultivation, insect control, and a few other savings of time with two-row equipment. (See Column 2, Table 1.)

Many of these farmers were, a short few years ago, in the first group described above.

It must be remembered also that these farmers grow corn, hay, and other crops, and in corn production alone they reduce the man hours per acre from 34 to 16 hours.

There is another general group of farmers in Tennessee in the rolling, brown loam areas and delta land sections that can and are using the best known methods and most modern machines for cotton production. These farmers have larger acreages adapted not only to profitable cotton production but to complete mechanization of the cotton crop, soybeans and other crops.

Tillage machines, planters, cultivators, weed spraying and insect control machines are added to their list of machines, many of them used on the farm for the primary purpose of reducing the cost of cotton production and, incidentally, to replace the labor that has left the farm.

In our 95 counties there are 75,000 tractors, and 42,440 of them are in the 40 major cotton-growing counties. The horse and mule population in the state has gone down from 600,000 to 375,000, releasing some cropland that formerly fed these animals to other uses, giving the farmer a wider range of land on which to adjust his crops to mechanization.

All these factors taken together move the second group of farmers described above toward the third group, with corresponding reduction in cost of production. The farmer does not progress from one group to another immediately but only as fast as conversion can take place within the limits of practical use of machines in all their general farming operations.

The progress over the last seven years is best measured by the number of tractors in the state, which has grown from 22,000 to 75,000. Translate all the labor-savings of these farmers on only the cotton and corn crops, and the total is a staggering figure.

In spite of a bad season in 1952 for pre-emergent grass control to reduce early season hoeing, we had many farmers who did succeed and others willing to follow our West Tennessee Experiment Station results where we are getting some degree of success with chemical weed control. This is evidence that these farmers are moving steadily toward complete mechanization of the cotton crop.

Rotary hoes, both the broadcast and the cultivator attached, are increasing in popularity.

Hill dropers are only in demonstration stages in most sections of Tennessee.

But all along the line from land prep-

Table 1. Three Combinations of Labor and Power Used to Grow Cotton and Comparison of Man Hours Used in Each

Operation	Average Number of Hours Per Acre					
	(Column 1) Animal Power		(Column 2) Tractor Power		Add Chemical Weed Control and Cotton Picker to Tractor Power	
	1-Row Equipment		2-Row Equipment		2-Row Equipment, except Picker	
	Man	Mule	Man	Tractor and Machine	Man	Tractor and Machine
Preparing land	11.1	20.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Planting	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cultivating	15.0	21.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Side dressing	1.1	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Chopping and hoeing first time	14.1		14.0		} 6.0	
Later hoeing	12.5		12.5			
Apply chemicals and rotary hoes					2.1	} for three applications
Insect control	4.0		2.1	2.1	2.1	
Total before harvest	59.6	44.5	37.5	11.0	19.1	8.9
Picking by hand	58.0		58.0			
Picking by machine					5.3	3.0
Hauling to gin	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.2
Totals	120.1	47.5	97.8	12.2	26.7	13.1

Notice in Columns 1 and 2 the two big items of labor that raise the total cost of production are hoeing and picking.

aration to harvest, the man hours required to produce an acre of cotton are being reduced, despite the fact that cotton is grown under a wide variety of soils and climatic conditions in Tennessee.

Harvesting in Demonstration Stages

The cotton picker was introduced to the delta regions of Western Tennessee as early as 1945, but labor being available at a price that could compete with the more expensive models (the only ones available until recently), the cotton picker was not recognized as a practical possibility under all conditions until 1951. A combination of factors brought farmers' attention to the cotton picker that year:

1. The crop in 1951 cost more to produce than any crop in recent years, partly because of the cost of hoeing.
2. Much labor left the farm because of increased industrial activity and the draft, both brought about by the Korean war.
3. There was a favorable price level for cotton.
4. A big crop.

When the cost of hoeing went up to \$5 per day and picking cotton went up to \$3 and \$4 per hundred, growers in the rolling land sections and delta area—where hired labor is used extensively on many farms—began to watch the 25 pickers, scattered over five Western Tennessee counties, with more than usual interest.

In 1952 there were 40 pickers in eight counties. Cost of picking with hand labor was again high with a slightly lower price for cotton. And if the temper of farmers at present is any measure of the number of pickers that will be put in operation next year, there will be dozens of them put to work. It is a good bet that orders will be placed for more than the machinery companies can supply.

The coming of the small, one-row picker that will pick 100 bales in a good season, and which sells for much less than the earlier and larger models, has been a great stimulus to many farmers

that two years ago would not consider investing in a picker. Two different makes of these smaller pickers were put in operation in Tennessee this year, one of which cost the owner under \$3,000. This farmer picked 60 acres of his own crop and, at the last count, 25 acres for his neighbors. At this rate he will pay for his picker in two years.

Hundreds of farmers now farming the 500,000 acres of our 700,000 cotton acres can use these small pickers and will in a short time either own their own pickers or have their picking done by custom operation. It is easier now for the farmer who grows 30 acres or more to justify the cost of a small one-row picker, especially if he can be assured of some work for his neighbors.

The cost of growing cotton in terms of man hours on 500,000 acres will come down from an average of over 100 hours to about 26.7 man hours and 13.1 machine hours per acre. (See Column 3, Table 1.)

This mechanization will, of course, be reflected in the cost of production in many ways, and will enable cotton growers to divert labor and machines to other enterprises that will, because of better utilization, give them better returns on their capital.

In spite of the better class of labor needed to operate the machines, and the corresponding increase in price per day for this labor that farmers must surely expect to pay, the man and machine cost at present prices will come down from about \$55 per acre to about \$42 per acre. (The breakdown on these cost figures is brought out in Tennessee Agricultural Extension Publication 335, "Efficient Use of Farm Machinery.")

There will of necessity be an improvement in rural housing for this better class of labor.

Other cash farm enterprises, such as livestock and feed crops, will be included in the farm operation to employ the labor over more than the 150 days required to grow the cotton crop.

To further stimulate this mechaniza-

tion program, the West Tennessee Experiment Station will feature a Farm Machinery Institute Day at the annual institute program in July 1953.

Variety and Quality Improvement

Variety and quality improvement are other benefits with the more modern production methods of growing cotton and are best illustrated by the increase in percentage of the acreage planted to improved varieties and the resulting staple length improvement.

In 1931 the improved varieties were only being demonstrated in Tennessee. The known acreage of such varieties was so small it can hardly be recorded in percentages. However, 18.2 percent of the crop that year had a staple length of 1" to 1-3/32".

By 1951, 67 percent of the crop was a known improved variety and 93.8 percent had a staple length of 1" to 1-3/32".

Along with staple improvement, in which the ginners have played a large part by distributing pure variety seed, have come a natural farmers' and ginners' strong pride and interest in improving the grade and other desirable market qualities of the crop.

We have a strong ginners' association in Tennessee that contributes in many ways to the improvement of the crop. In 1951 over 70 percent of the Tennessee crop was middling and better. In 1952 we expect the score to be higher because the ginners, county agents, and everyone worked together to urge the farmer to get his crop out before bad weather came.

The ginners are not only cooperating in the cotton improvement program, they are improving their gins to give all-around better service. This year they will cooperate with the ginning machinery manufacturers and Extension Service in a series of gin operators' schools to be held in Memphis in April.

Growing a better variety and improving quality is not regarded as a fringe benefit by the farmers. It is a known method of growing cotton to increase the value of the Tennessee crop by at least \$3,000,000.

Improved varieties are grown, of course, for their increased staple value, and they are also favored for the following reasons:

1. They give improved turnout.
2. They open earlier and more uniformly.
3. They have more weight per boll.
4. Some have easy picking qualities, both by hand and machine.
5. They are generally well adapted to soil and climatic conditions.

All these features make them more desirable varieties for mechanized operations. Further improvement for mechanization, picking, and ginning quality is being made by the cotton plant breeders in our adapted varieties.

Marginal Acreage Reduced

Movement of cotton from the less desirable acreage to the more adaptable soils and slopes for mechanization has been brought about by many influences.

Mechanization of the crop makes the more adaptable slopes for machines the most profitable place to grow cotton.

Acreage restrictions in recent years had their influence on this shift to better land because the farmer had a labor supply, a family to support, and other obligations that required so many bales of cotton to employ his labor and meet his obligations. He therefore shifted to

better land, used a better variety and fertilized heavier to get the required bales.

The net result of both the improved variety and the shift to better land has been production of 600,000 bales on 700,000 acres where we once planted 8-900,000 acres to get the same number of bales.

Some have been misled by the reduction in cotton acreage in our cotton-growing counties. The most common mistaken belief is that other crops and livestock are replacing cotton. It is true that crops such as soybeans, hay and livestock of all kinds are on the increase in the counties for reasons outlined earlier in this article. But Tennessee continues to grow four percent of the nation's cotton crop in terms of number of bales of cotton. This is the same percentage of the nation's crop we grew in 1940 — and double the percentage we grew in 1920.

The future for the Tennessee cotton farmer who uses cotton, grown efficiently, as a source of income to supplement his farm income, or as a major enterprise where his land resources will permit, is brighter now than in the time of his father or his grandfather. He has the additional advantages of:

1. Machines to grow his cotton with less labor, competing in this way with high cost of labor and the possibility of price declines.

2. Improved varieties not only worth more in the markets but more adaptable to machine cultivation and harvest.

3. The cotton crop is slowly but surely moving to more adapted land for the crop and the machines.

Another added advantage in shifting to better land is that it allows the farmer to improve his more critical slopes with sod crops and livestock production and to use his labor supply over a longer period.

With machine-stripped cotton doubling in volume every year, conveyor boxes stand to get more abrasive wear from foreign matter than ever. For efficiency and economy, standardize on BOARDMAN conveyor boxes—extra rugged for long life . . . extra true for easy fitting.



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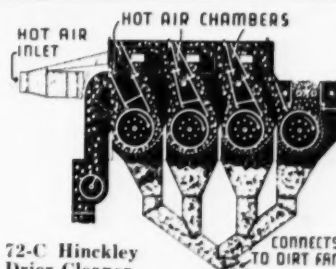
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Laugh IT OFF

A salesman had to remain overnight at a very small town and inquired about a motion picture theater. There was none in town. No poolroom, either. "Well, I guess I'll go over to the public library and kill the evening reading," said the salesman. But there was no public library. "What in the world do you folks do evenings?" he wanted to know. "Well," said the hotel clerk, "most folks go down to the grocery store; they've got a new bacon slicer."

Sign in a machine shop with feminine employees:

"If your sweater's too loose, watch out for the machines. If it's too tight, watch out for the machinists."

Visitor: "Are they strict at Harvard?"

Freshman: "Well, one fellow died in class, and they propped him up until the lecture ended."

He: "I'm groping for words!"

She: "I think you're groping in the wrong place!"

King Arthur: "I hear you have been misbehaving."

Knight: "In what manor, sir?"

The old mountaineer spotted a motor-cycle for the first time, tearing down a dusty road back of his farm. He ran and got his squirrel gun, took dead aim, and fired.

"You get the crittur, pa?" asked his wife anxiously.

"Naw," said the old man, "think I missed her—but I made her turn the man loose."

Boss: Who told you that just because I kissed you a couple of times you could neglect your work around here?

Secretary: My attorney.

In the early days a river steamer in the shallow Missouri was attempting to scrape its way over a treacherous sand bar. Her engines were straining, her paddle wheels were churning madly, and every member of the crew was holding his breath as the vessel crept inch by inch over the bar.

A recluse living in a river-bank cabin chose this moment to come down to the water's edge for a pail of water. As he turned away with a brimming pail, his action caught the captain's eye.

"Hey," roared the fuming skipper, "you put that water back."

Fred: "Where did you get that black eye?"

Jack: "For kissing the bride after the ceremony."

Fred: "But isn't that the usual custom?"

Jack: "Yes, but this was three years after."

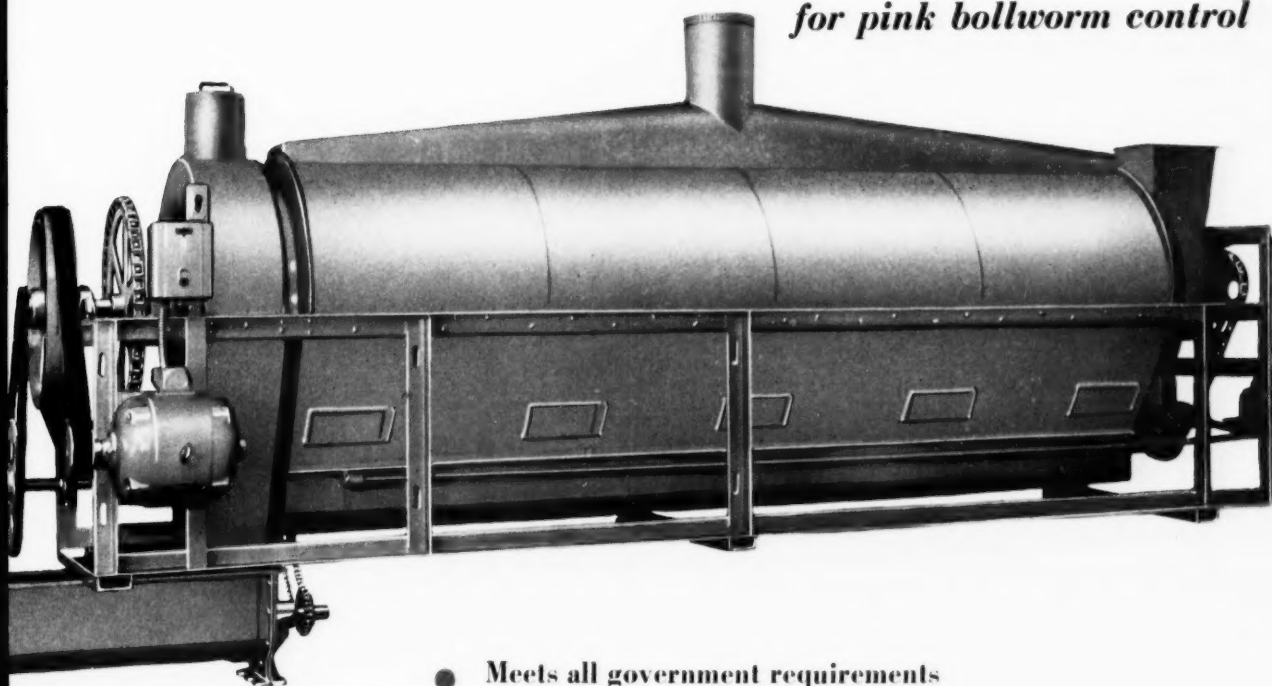
Rubert (stopping car on a lonely road): "Something is going wrong in this car."

His date: "Well, it isn't going to be me."

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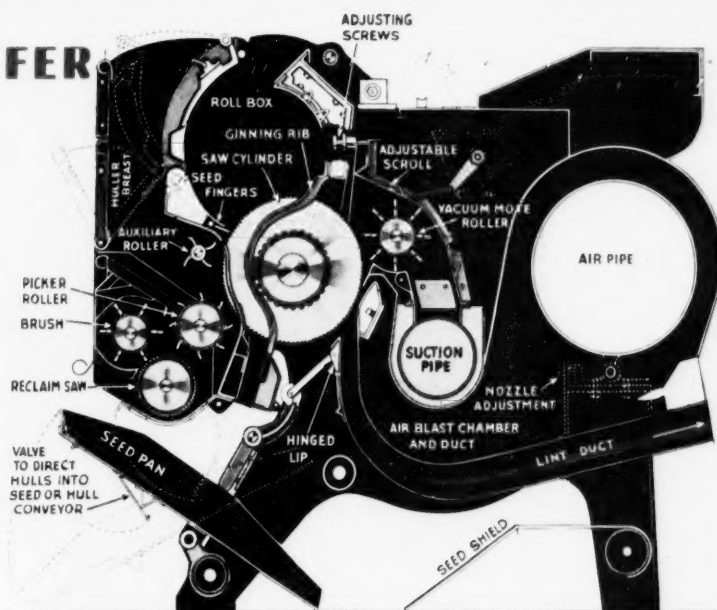
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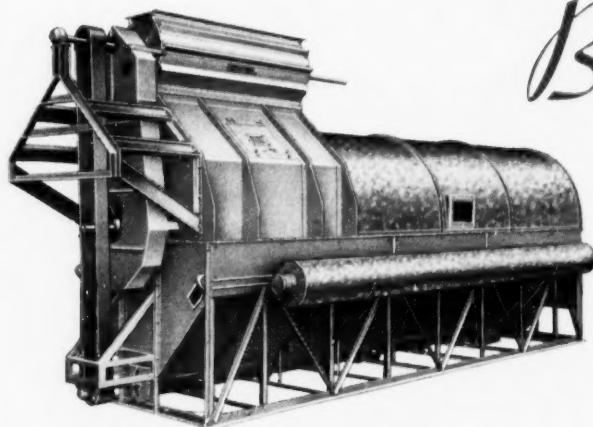
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